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**PRICE, 30 CENTS**

## **RARE AND CHOICE**

# **PEONIES IRIS**

### ***And Other Perennials***



**Details and Impartial  
Descriptions from**

**MOVILLA GARDENS  
HAVERFORD, PA.**

## Important Notice

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**T**HIS catalogue will not be issued annually, but from time to time as a new edition may be required. A new price-list, however, will be issued every year, and, when ordering, customers should be sure to use the list of the current year. A copy of this year's price-list will be enclosed with this book.



**Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals and Silver Cups awarded to James Boyd and Movilla Gardens for Iris and Peonies**

**American Peony Society.** Gold Medal for best collection of one hundred varieties, Reading, 1920 (No. 10). Gold Medal, best collection of one hundred varieties, Philadelphia, 1917 (No. 11). Silver Medal, for best collection of one hundred varieties, amateur class, Philadelphia, 1917 (No. 1).

**American Iris Society.** Silver Medal for best collection of fifty varieties, Philadelphia, 1920 (No. 3). Bronze Medal, for best collection of twenty-five varieties, Philadelphia, 1920 (No. 2).

**Pennsylvania Horticultural Society.** Silver Medal for best collection of Peonies, new varieties, Reading, 1920 (Nos. 7 and 9). Silver Medal, for best collection of Iris Germanica, Philadelphia, 1920 (Nos. 6 and 9). Silver Medal, for best collection of Peonies, new varieties, Bryn Mawr, 1917 (Nos. 4 and 9). Silver Medal, for Peonies, best five varieties, Bryn Mawr, 1917 (Nos. 5 and 9). Silver Medal, for Peonies, best five varieties, Bryn Mawr, 1916 (Nos. 8 and 9).



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# “Movilla Gardens”

are located at Haverford, Pa., on the line of the Philadelphia & Western Railway (electric) between Ardmore Avenue Station and Haverford College Station, about one-fourth mile from the former and one-half mile from the latter. Ardmore Avenue Station is eight minutes by train from the 69th Street Terminal of the Market Street Elevated Railway, Philadelphia. Entrance is from Old Haverford Road. By motor, leave Lancaster Avenue (Lincoln Highway) at Ardmore via Ardmore Avenue, or at Haverford via Railroad and College Avenues to Old Haverford Road.

The plants and shrubs in “Movilla Gardens,” with but few exceptions, are from the private gardens of **Mr. James Boyd** and **Mr. John C. Wister**, who, as amateurs have been collecting, growing, and testing them for many years. Their stock has been gathered from all over the world and includes the newest and choicest varieties that have been introduced. Mr. Wister has personally visited all the prominent European nurseries since the war and has secured their rarest and most beautiful introductions. Mr. Boyd has given personal attention to the correct labeling and recording of each variety, and all of the stock has been carefully transplanted and cultivated under his supervision.

“Movilla Gardens” have been awarded the highest prizes by the American Peony Society, American Iris Society and the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society.

“Movilla Gardens” do not offer a general line of plants and shrubs such as can be bought from the average nurseryman, but confine their list to a few specialties, offering only the rarest and choicest of each.

A really rare and beautiful Peony or Iris may cost a little more than an ordinary one when originally purchased, but it occupies no more room and requires no more fertilization or cultivation. The rare and beautiful plant is a joy forever—an ever-increasing joy from year to year—something in which the owner will always take pride and be glad to have his friends and neighbors enjoy with him.

A permanent embossed metal label, with copper wire attached, will be furnished free with each variety of plants, thus obviating one of the greatest exasperations of the gardener, who finds labels illegible or broken in a short time. We can also furnish copper coated steel rods, 3 feet long, with eyelet at end, (such as we use ourselves) and extra metal labels, at prices shown in current price-list.

Visitors are always welcome at “Movilla Gardens,” but positively no business will be transacted on Sunday.

## PEONIES

We have withdrawn from our list and discarded many varieties that have been found inferior to the newer introductions. We believe that we have one of the best collections of rare and choice Peonies to be found in the world. It embraces the latest and best varieties of such wonderful hybridizers as A. Dessert and the late Victor Lemoine of France, as well as the most noteworthy productions of the older French growers, such as Verdier, Guerin, Mechlin, Calot, and Crousse. It includes the best of the introductions from Kelway & Son, of England, as well as selections from all the noted growers of this country, such as Richardson, Hollis, Terry, Rosenfield, Pleas, Shaylor, Thurlow, Brand, and others.

For over twenty years Mr. Boyd has been interested in collecting and growing Peonies. In that time he has tested and studied almost every variety of merit that has been offered to the public. The Peonies he has discarded would fill acres and the list that follows contains, with few exceptions, all of the world's best. There may be a few good Peonies that are not included, but they are very few and of very recent introduction. We do not boast of the possession of seven or eight hundred varieties, as each year we are trying to reduce the number by discarding everything but the best, and although we have cut down our collection to about two hundred and twenty-five varieties, we do not claim that we dig, divide, plant, stake, and label every plant that we sell or grow. We employ responsible and intelligent help, and have a system of labeling, recording, and checking that reduces the possibility of error to a minimum. We guarantee accurate labeling, and if by any possibility a mistake is made, we stand ready to rectify it promptly.

The soil in Movilla Gardens is a heavy clay; consequently our roots are not as large as those grown in lighter and more friable soils, but for bloom-producing qualities and healthfulness we claim that they cannot be beaten. In proof of this we not only refer to numerous testimonials, but point to the fact that our flowers have been awarded the highest prizes at many exhibitions, including the American Peony Society's Gold Medals at Philadelphia in 1917, and at Reading, Pa., in 1920; Silver Medal at New York in 1916; many silver cups, certificates, ribbons, etc. At the American Peony Society's Exhibition in 1920 we won the highest award in every class in which we exhibited. We received the gold medal for "the best collection of 100 varieties" and the silver medal for "the best collection of new varieties introduced since 1905."

**PLANTING.** Peonies like a well-drained, deeply dug soil. The root should be set so that the topmost eye or bud is about 2 to 3 inches below the surface of the soil. They should be planted about 2 to 3 feet apart; the latter distance is preferable if room can be spared. They never should be planted in soil in which Peonies have grown before. When the ground is very fertile, it is best to use no manure. Under no circumstances must manure be allowed to come in contact with the roots. The season for planting is after September 1 and before the ground freezes. We will dig and ship Peonies *only* during that season.

**CULTIVATING.** Frequent cultivation of the soil in the spring will promote strong growth and produce large blooms. Occasional cultivation after blooming is beneficial to the plants in every way. An application of bone meal in the fall and of sheep manure in the spring will increase the size and quality of the blooms.

**WATERING.** If the spring rains are infrequent after the growth appears above the ground, copious waterings will be very beneficial.

**WINTERING.** No mulching or protection of any kind is necessary after the first year. The first winter after planting, a light mulch of cornstalks, straw, or litter after the ground is frozen will prevent the plants from heaving. Peonies are very hardy and will stand a low temperature.

**SIZE OF ROOTS.** Prices quoted are for one-year-old plants or strong divisions, except as to new and scarce varieties where stock is very limited. Orders for these varieties will be accepted only with the understanding that the roots delivered, although of good growing size, will be divided to a point which will not permit of further proper division. We do not believe in one-eyed divisions. We never send them out and do not advise our customers to make them. Except in the hands of experts, they are liable to cause great disappointment. As a rule, even when successfully grown, it takes several years before they make sizable, satisfactory plants.

**DISEASES AND INSECTS.** Peonies, as a rule, are free from pests and diseases. During a very wet season, however, they will occasionally develop what is commonly known as "root rot." Certain varieties—weak growers—are more prone to this than others. Growing Peonies where others have grown before, permitting fresh manure to come in contact with the roots, dividing roots too frequently or into too small divisions—these are all considered by many growers as contributing causes to this trouble. If a Peony throws up numerous weak stems with many blind buds, or if some of the stems drop from no apparent cause,—in fact, if you have a sick Peony,—dig it up and examine the roots. If you find a black decay, cut it out; or if the variety is a common one and inexpensive, throw it away or burn it up. If it is rare or valuable, after cutting out the decay, dust it with Dry Bordeaux Mixture (which any seedsman can supply) and plant it in new ground. When purchasing, be sure the roots you receive are clean and healthy. We guarantee ours to be so.

Peonies are never troubled with pests, although the rose chafer will sometimes feed on the bloom of the white varieties, particularly the late ones. Handpicking or knocking them into a pail of kerosene and water is the best way to get rid of them. The ants that are frequently found around the buds are only after the sweet honey-like substance that exudes before the flower opens. They do no harm and disappear at blooming-time.

**REMEMBER.** Too deep planting will cause shy blooming. When cutting flowers, especially from young plants, do not cut too close to the ground but leave as much foliage as possible, because the leaves are necessary for root-growth.

Peonies, when transplanted, do not fully recover and produce typical blooms until the second or third year.

**EXPLANATORY.** The figures which precede the names denote the value rating, according to the AMERICAN PEONY SOCIETY'S Symposium published in 1921. They were carefully compiled by the secretary from about eighty-five different lists sent in by members of the Society from all over the United States. The figures in parenthesis directly under the rating denote the number of members who expressed a valuation of that variety. The valuation was on a scale of ten in which a grade of 10.0 represented the highest excellence or absolute perfection in both plant and bloom; 9.0 shows very high quality but not the highest; 8.0 high quality and 7.0 fairly good quality, while any rating below 5.0 is hardly worth growing. Where no figures are given, the variety is too new or too scarce to have sufficient votes to form a fair judgment. In our opinion nothing below 7.0 is worth growing when there are so many that rate higher. We have, therefore, discarded all Peonies except one (*Insignis*) that rate below 7.0 and have retained very few that rate below 7.5. This gives us a very choice list of less than 225 varieties that comprises all desirable shapes and shades, eliminating the weakest growers, the poorest colors (magentas), and the smallest flowers. Many growers have accumulated stocks of inferior varieties and continue to offer them year after year knowing their inferiority but lacking the courage to discard them.

In compiling these ratings the average valuation was taken and it may be said that the figures given represent the condensed opinion of the indicated number of growers as to the qualities of the plant and beauty of the flower. They are therefore wonderful guides to

purchasers. In considering the worth of a Peony, it is always well to note the date of introduction and the number of growers (as expressed by the figures in parenthesis) in connection with the rating. For instance, a Peony introduced thirty or forty years ago, grown now by only six members and rated 9.0 or better, must be a variety that is beautiful but does well in only certain localities or under certain conditions. A Peony of same age, same rating, and grown by sixty members must be of high excellence generally. A Peony introduced only five or six years, if rated high by a few members, certainly promises well, but you cannot be sure of its absolute worth until it is more widely grown.

**SELECTIONS.** With the facts and figures which we present in this catalogue, a customer can easily make selections. Therefore, we offer no collections, but venture to make a few general suggestions. Purchasers whose gardens are located south of Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, will succeed better with the early and midseason varieties, the bloom reaching perfection before the extreme summer heat arrives. People in the northern states and Canada can flower the latest bloomers without any difficulty. For beautiful Peonies at moderate prices, let us call attention to the following:

Asa Gray	Festiva Maxima
Albert Crousse	Adolphe Rousseau
Felix Crousse	Baroness Schroeder
Marie Lemoine	Marguerite Gerard
Octavie Demay	Mme. Emile Gallé
Mons. Jules Elie	Mme. Emile Lemoine

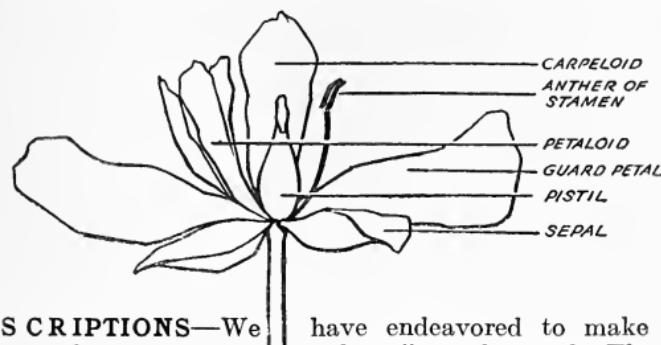
There is a wonderful dozen, every Peony scoring 8.4 or better, and three scoring above 9.0. Prices range from 50 cts. to \$1.50. All are standard, well-tested varieties, including white, light pink, dark pink, and red, and ranging in season from very early to very late.

If a purchaser wishes to possess the very best—the “creme de la creme” of Peonies—let us call attention to the following twenty-one varieties:

La Fée	Sarah Bernhardt
Therese	Frances Willard
Solange	Kelway's Glorious
Le Cygne	Festiva Maxima
La France	Mons. Jules Elie
Longfellow	Baroness Schroeder
Milton Hill	Mme. Jules Dessert
Tourangelle	Mons. Martin Cahuzac
Walter Faxon	Lady Alexandra Duff
Martha Bullock	Elizabeth Barrett Browning
Rosa Bonheur	

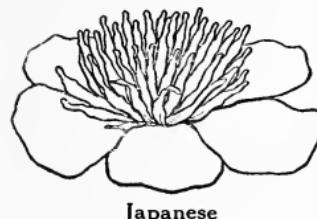
Every Peony in the above list was rated at 9.0 or better by more than twenty members, and every one has been introduced ten years or longer.

For the best twenty-five, we should certainly add Jubilee (8.9) and Marie Crousse (8.9), as they miss the 9.0 class by only a fraction and in our opinion belong in it. Also Mme. Emile Lemoine and Georgiana Shaylor. La Lorraine is rated high (9.1) by nineteen members and has been on the market for twenty years and therefore might be substituted for any of the choice ones. Of course, there are many beautiful varieties such as Mary Woodbury Shaylor, Laura Dessert, Frances Shaylor, Mrs. Edward Harding, President Wilson, and others that are too new and have been grown by too few to justify a place in the highest list, although they give wonderful promise for the future. Philippe Rivoire and Raoul Dessert are two other beautiful Peonies that more than twenty members rate in the 9.0 class, but they are very rare and difficult to obtain although ten years have passed since they were introduced. We can generally supply a few of them.



**DESCRIPTIONS**—We have endeavored to make all descriptions short, accurate, and easily understood. The American Peony Society has classified Herbaceous Peonies into eight different types, which we illustrate and describe as follows:

**Single.** These have a single row of broad guard petals with the center filled with a lot of pollen-bearing stamens. Examples: Duchess of Portland and Pride of Langport.



Japanese

**Japanese.** In these the process of doubling has just begun. They have wide guard petals like the singles, but the stamens and anthers are greatly enlarged, making thick, but narrow, petaloids. Examples: Flamboyant and King of England.



Single

**Anemone.** These show a further step in the process of doubling, all the stamens being transformed into short, narrow petals, which form a round cushion in the center of the flower. Very few choice varieties belong to this type. The only one which we describe that approaches this type is Philomele, which develops a crown a short time after the bloom opens, if plants are strong and vigorous.



Semi-Double

flowers are usually loose in structure. Many of the dark reds belong to this type. Examples: Adolphe Rousseau and La Rosiere.



Anemone

**Crown.** This type has wide petals developed in the center of the flower, which form a high crown, around which



Bomb

narrow, short petals form a ring or collar. Sometimes the crown and guards are a different color or shade from the collar. Examples: Duchesse de Nemours and Mons. Jules Elie.



Crown

**Bomb.** In this type all the center petals are of uniform width as they approach the guards, but they are quite distinct from the guard petals and form a globe-shaped center without collar or

crown. Examples: Albert Crousse and Felix Crousse.



Semi-Rose

**Semi-Rose.** In this class all petals are uniformly wide, but have a few pollen-bearing stamens visible. Flowers generally loosely built. Examples: Asa Gray and Eugenie Verdier.

**Rose.** In this type the process of doubling is completed. It is

generally impossible to distinguish the guard petals from the others; but when they are distinct, the variety should be classed as a Bomb type. The full, double bloom of the rose type is to many the most attractive. Examples: Baroness Schroeder and Festiva Maxima.



Rose

## American Peony Society

Complete tabulated reports from which the symposium figures are obtained will be found in Bulletin No. 14 of the **American Peony Society**. They show the opinions of all growers for each grade of each variety. They are extremely interesting to all lovers of this beautiful flower. The bulletins are not for sale, but are furnished free to all members of the Society. We advise all our friends to join.

Membership in the Society is open to both professional and amateur growers. Nomination is not necessary for those desiring admission, but a list of applicants for membership is presented to the Society at its annual meeting and the names are there voted on.

Those who make application for membership at any time receive at once the publications of the Society, so far as they are available.

The dues are \$3 a year, but applicants for membership are required to accompany their application, which should be sent to the Treasurer, by a payment of \$5, of which \$2 is an initiation fee and \$3 a payment for their first year's dues. When the application is made before January of any year, the \$3 is considered as applying to the current year—June to June. When the date of application is later than January 1 the payment is applied to the following year—June to June.

It is planned for the future to issue four News Bulletins a year. These contain the proceedings of the Society and articles on different phases of Peony Culture. A Membership Application Blank is enclosed herewith for convenience.

## Double Herbaceous Peonies

8.5 **ADOLPHE ROUSSEAU.** (Dessert & Mechin 1890.) Very (56) large semi-double flowers on stiff stems. Deep brilliant red with metallic reflex. One of the finest of its color. Strong grower. Odor not pleasant. Early midseason.

8.6 **ALBERT CROUSSE.** (Crousse 1893.) Very large, full bloom, (58) fresh salmon-pink. Bomb type. Very desirable. One of the finest pinks. Fragrant. Late.

7.4 **ALFRED DE MUSSET.** (Crousse 1885.) Large, well-formed (19) flowers, milk-white with a blush center and crimson flecks. Rose type. Tall. Free bloomer. Fragrant. Late.

7.2 **ALICE DE JULVECOURT.** (Pele 1857.) Medium-sized flower. (34) Color white, slightly tinted lavender, with crimson flecks. Crown type. Free bloomer. Midseason.

8.8 **ALSACE-LORRAINE.** (Lemoine 1906.) Very large, flat flower (41) with petals arranged like those of a water-lily. Creamy white with a golden halo. Tall, and a free bloomer. Distinct and beautiful. Late.

7.6 **ARCHIE BRAND.** (Brand 1913.) A very large flower of even, (22) deep seashell-pink with silvery border. Long, weak stems. Very fragrant. Midseason.

**Double Herbaceous Peonies, continued**

**8.1 ASA GRAY.** (Crousse 1886.) Large, compact flower of semi-rose (59) type. Pale lilac sprinkled with darker lilac dots. Very distinct and beautiful. Very fragrant. Medium height. Midseason.

**AUGUSTE DESSERT.** (Dessert 1920.) Cup-shaped flower of fine form, with rounded petals. Color velvety crimson-carmine, often streaked white, with wide silvery border. Many flowers have stamens intermixed with the petals. Very brilliant. Dessert says "A superb variety; awarded certificate of merit at the Paris show, June 2, 1920." Very scarce. Stock limited.

**8.1 AURORE.** (Dessert 1904.) Flowers are large, lilac-white, with (37) center flecked with crimson. Medium height. Late.

**8.7 AVALANCHE.** (Crousse 1886.) Large, cream-white flowers of (56) crown type. Delightful fragrance. Strong grower and free bloomer. Extra fine. Late.

**9.1 BARONESS SCHROEDER.** (Kelway.) Flowers are very large, (79) opening flesh-white and soon turning milk-white. Rose -type. Very fragrant. Tall, strong growth. Free bloomer. One of the finest Peonies grown. Midseason.

**8.7 BAYADERE.** (Lemoine 1910.) Large, loose, globular flowers, (16) creamy white with a golden heart. A shy bloomer with us. Very distinct. Midseason.

**7.0 BEAUTÉ DE VILLECANTE.** (Gombault 1856.) Medium-sized (17) flowers, violet-rose, shading to lilac-white. Fragrant, and a free bloomer. Midseason.

**7.9 BEAUTY'S MASK.** (Hollis 1904.) Large, compact flower of (22) clear blush-white, tinted lilac, showing some pale yellow petaloïds which give it a distinct appearance. Fragrant.

**CANDEUR.** (Dessert 1920.) Large globular flowers of a delicate silvery pink, slightly tinged lilac-rose, fading to an iridescent white, center flecked with carmine. Vigorous grower, and fine, clear, green foliage. (Introducer's description.)

**7.8 CARNEA ELEGANS.** (Calot 1860.) Perfectly shaped flower (22) with broad petals. Clear flesh-color with glossy reflex mixed with small yellow petals. Extra-fine bloom. One of the older varieties but exceedingly good. Late.

**8.6 CHERRY HILL.** (Thurlow 1915.) Large flowers of deep garnet, (22) with a sheen which makes them very noticeable. Stamens are very showy in blooms not fully developed. Awarded Silver Medal by Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Stock scarce.

**8.4 CHESTINE GOWDY.** (Brand 1913.) A perfectly formed, crown- (27) shaped flower, shell-pink with cream-colored collar. The broad pink petals of the cone are splashed with crimson. Very fragrant. Late.

**8.7 CLAIRE DUBOIS.** (Crousse 1886.) Very large, globular flower of (61) rose type and uniform color, a clear, deep violet-rose with silvery tips. Erect, tall and strong grower. Odor unpleasant. Late.

**CLEMENCEAU.** (Dessert 1920.) Very large, full, imbricated bloom. Color carmine, slightly shaded amaranth, with silvery tints and wide silvery border. Flowers open well. Beautiful, and very late. (Introducer's description.)

**7.2 COQUELIN.** (Dessert 1905.) Semi-double type. Light Tyrian (13) rose becoming silver tipped. Color objectionable to many. Dwarf, drooping habit. Quite rare. Early.

**8.2 CORONATION.** (Kelway.) Pale pink guard petals with a (15) creamy white center, showing golden anthers. Very delicate coloring. Beautiful. Rare. Late midseason.

**8.1 COURONNE D'OR.** (Calot 1872.) Large, flat flower of semi-rose (67) type. Pure white with a ring of yellow stamens around a tuft of center petals tipped carmine. Strong grower. Free bloomer. Strong water-lily odor, unpleasant to many. Late.

## Double Herbaceous Peonies, continued

7.7 **DAYBREAK.** (Hollis 1909.) Large, flat semi-double flower.  
(3) Uniform violet-rose. Erect. Medium height. Very strong grower. Rare. Early.

7.0 **DEEMSTER.** (Kelway 1909.) Large, semi-double flower. Very  
(2) deep chocolate-maroon. Distinct and attractive. Very rare.

7.7 **DORCHESTER.** (Richardson 1870.) Large, compact flower,  
(48) rose type. Pale hydrangea-pink. Rather dwarf. Fragrant. Upright, free bloomer. Late.

7.8 **DUC DE WELLINGTON.** (Calot 1859.) Large flower of good  
(47) form and substance. White guards with sulphur center. Very fragrant. Good cut-flower variety. Strong grower and free bloomer. Late.

8.1 **DUCHESSE DE NEMOURS.** (Calot 1856.) Sulphur-white,  
(66) cup-shaped flower of medium size, opening quite flat. Strong grower. Free bloomer. Fragrant. Early.

7.3 **DUKE OF CLARENCE.** (Kelway.) Very large, cream-white,  
(5) slightly flushed pink flower. Fragrant. Tall; erect. Although this variety rates rather low we continue to list it because with us it is beautiful and satisfactory. We believe it will rate much higher when better known. Very scarce. Midseason.

7.4 **DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.** (Kelway 1896.) Extra-large, flat,  
(12) deep rose-colored flowers. Very fragrant. Tall, strong grower. Late.

7.6 **EDULIS SUPERBA.** (Lemon 1824.) Large, bright mauve-pink  
(66) flower of rose type. Very fragrant. Strong grower and free bloomer. Largely grown for commercial cut-flowers. Very early.

7.8 **E. G. HILL.** (Lemoine 1906.) Very large light Tyrian rose.  
(28) Dwarf, compact grower. Very showy. Free bloomer, even from very young plants. Fragrant. This Peony lacks the violet shade seen in many Peonies and this adds greatly to its attractiveness. In many gardens this is not a strong grower and is inclined to root disease. Early midseason.

9.2 **ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.** (Brand 1907.) Fine,  
(29) pure white, of most attractive form and quality. Very soft shell-pink when first opening. Outer petals and center marked crimson. Extremely fragrant. Very large. Stems are long and weak. Good bloomer. Very late.

7.2 **ELLA C. KELWAY.** (Kelway.) Large, cup-shaped bloom. Soft  
(8) lavender-flesh color. Fragrant. Strong grower. Midseason.

8.7 **ELWOOD PLEAS.** (Pleas 1900.) Very large, flat, compact  
(36) flower of rose type. Color a light rose, delicately shading to lilac-white. Very fragrant. Erect and compact. A very strong grower and free bloomer. One of the best of the Pleas introductions. Late.

8.8 **ENCHANTERESSE.** (Lemoine 1903.) Very large, compact  
(37) flower of rose type. Color creamy white with guards splashed crimson. Very fragrant.

7.8 **ESTAFETTE.** (Dessert 1910.) Large flowers of globular shape  
(21) and semi-rose type. Color velvety crimson, shaded amaranth, with silvery margin. Early.

8.0 **ETTA.** (Terry.) Very large, flat flower of rose type. Deep  
(32) shell-pink. Stems are stiff and plant rather dwarf. Fragrant. One of Terry's best. Very late.

8.3 **EUGENE BIGOT.** (Dessert 1894.) Large flowers of semi-rose  
(29) type. Brilliant color. Very deep Tyrian rose with silver-tipped petals. Free bloomer. Fine. Late midseason.

8.3 **EUGENE VERDIER.** (Calot 1864.) Very large, compact flower  
(60) of typical rose type. Pale hydrangea-pink. Fragrant. Very erect, rather dwarf habit with extra-strong stems. Free bloomer. Late.

**Double Herbaceous Peonies, continued**

**8.6 EUGENIE VERDIER.** (Calot 1864.) Large, flat flower of semi-rose type. Pale hydrangea-pink; collar lighter; center deeper, flecked crimson. Very fragrant. Tall, erect, free bloomer, remaining a long time in bloom. Extra-fine variety. Midseason. Professor Saunders says (1920) this variety "is not yet appreciated at its true worth."

**8.1 EVANGELINE.** (Lemoine 1910.) Large, very compact, flat flower, rose type. Color pale lilac-rose, splashed scarlet. Erect, tall. Beautiful flower, but not a strong grower. Scarce. Late.

**8.7 EXQUISITE.** (Kelway 1912.) Very large, flat flowers of deep rosy pink, showing golden anthers in the center. Very fragrant. Rare. Midseason.

**7.5 FANNY CROSBY.** (Brand 1907.) Large flower with soft pink guard petals, surrounding a canary-yellow center. Strong grower. Early midseason.

**8.2 FARIBAULT.** (Brand 1918.) Large flower of rose type. Color deep rose with a silver sheen. Strong stems; free bloomer. Late.

**8.4 FELIX CROUSSE.** (Crousse 1881.) Large, globular flower of bomb type; brilliant red; very fragrant. Strong grower and free bloomer. Very attractive. Late.

**9.3 FESTIVA MAXIMA.** (Miel 1851.) Very large globular flower of rose type. Color pure white with crimson flecks. Tall, strong grower and free bloomer. One of the oldest and one of the best. Early.

**7.5 FLORAL TREASURE.** (Rosenfield 1900.) Large flower of rose type. Pale lilac-rose. Fragrant. Tall, strong, upright grower. Free bloomer.

**8.3 FRAICHEUR.** (Lemoine 1915.) Extremely large full flower, creamy white with soft, rosy pink guards. New and scarce.

**8.7 FRANCES SHAYLOR.** (Shaylor 1915.) Very large globular flower of a glistening white, with short yellow petals scattered through the wider white ones. Similar in form to Baroness Schroeder. Distinct and very beautiful. Mr. Boyd secured first prize for this variety at American Peony Society's Exhibition, June, 1917, "for best bloom shown of new varieties introduced since 1910." Midseason.

**9.1 FRANCES WILLARD.** (Brand 1907.) Large, perfectly formed flower of semi-rose type, opening a blush-white with an occasional carmine touch, and changing to a pure white. One of the best of the Brand seedlings. Strong grower and free bloomer. Very fine. Late midseason.

**7.3 FRANCOIS ROUSSEAU.** (Dessert 1909.) Rose-shaped flower of intensely brilliant, velvety red. Large bloom of perfect shape. Very rare. Early.

**8.1 GALATHÉE.** (Lemoine 1900.) Large, full, double flower of rose type, fleshy white in color. Very fragrant. Tall, strong grower. Very late.

**8.9 GEORGIANA SHAYLOR.** (Shaylor 1908.) Very large flat flower of pale rose-pink with a few flecks of crimson. Strong grower. One of the finest. Late midseason.

**8.5 GERMAINE BIGOT.** (Dessert 1902.) Very large, pale lilac-rose flower with center prominently flecked crimson. Strong grower and very free bloomer. Odor rather unpleasant. Midseason.

**8.8 GINETTE.** (Dessert 1915.) Large, imbricated, cup-shaped flower, soft flesh-pink, shaded salmon. A beautiful color. Free bloomer and very fragrant. One of the best of the new introductions. Late midseason.

**Double Herbaceous Peonies, continued**

**7.7 GISELE.** (Lemoine 1908.) Large, full flower of rose type.  
(4) Flesh-white, shaded amber; guards splashed scarlet. Strong grower. Rare. Midseason.

**8.1 GISMONDA.** (Crousse 1895.) Very large, globular, flesh-colored  
(24) flower with delicate rose center. Rose type. Very fragrant. A beautiful variety. Late.

**7.9 GLOIRE DE CHARLES GOMBAULT.** (Gombault 1866.)  
(45) Medium-sized, globular flowers of crown type, produced in great profusion. Flesh-pink center, petals shading to salmon and striped with carmine. Midseason.

**7.3 GOLDEN HARVEST.** (Rosenfield 1900.) Medium-sized, loose  
(41) flower, having outer petals pale lilac-rose, center cream-white with pink. Strong, vigorous grower; free bloomer. Dwarf. Fragrant. Midseason.

**7.0 GOLIATH.** (Hollis 1904.) Very large, compact, globular flower  
(9) of rose type. Color Tyrian rose, petals silver-tipped. Tall, strong grower and free bloomer. Very fragrant. First-class Certificate from Massachusetts Horticultural Society, 1902. Although this variety is rated rather low we continue to list it, as it is comparatively new and very rare. Midseason.

**9.2 GRACE LOOMIS.** (Saunders 1919.) Large flower, very full,  
(8) double white, something like Mireille but much better. Tall; vigorous grower. Late.

**8.8 GRANDIFLORA.** (Richardson 1883.) Very large, well-shaped  
(62) flower of rose type. Silvery pink. Very fragrant. Tall, strong grower. Very late.

**8.1 GRANDIFLORA NIVEA PLENA.** (Lemon 1824.) Very large,  
(40) cream-white flower with delicate shading of salmon. Rose type. Very fragrant and a free bloomer. Stems a little weak. One of the oldest varieties, but one of the best. Very early.

**8.2 GROVER CLEVELAND.** (Terry.) Very large, dark crimson  
(39) flower of rose type. Strong grower. One of Terry's best. Attracts much attention. Late.

**7.9 HELEN WOLAYER.** (Brand 1918.) Flower of medium size and  
(5) rose type. Color shell-pink, splashed with deeper pink. Does not bloom well until thoroughly established. Very late.

**8.5 HENRY AVERY.** (Brand 1907.) White flower, with occasional  
(16) markings of yellow and green in the center. Very late.

**7.8 H. F. REDDICK.** (Brand 1913.) Large, brilliant, dark crimson  
(9) flower with golden stamens showing amongst the petals. Very showy; free bloomer; fragrant. Late midseason.

**6.1 INSIGNIS.** (Guerin 1850.) Medium-sized flower of bomb type.  
(7) Color deep crimson-rose, with light peach-blossom center. A tall, strong, vigorous growing plant with stout, erect stems. It is a free bloomer, and quite distinct from all other varieties, being of the anomala species. Odor pleasant. This variety was rated low in the symposium, but it is very scarce and but little known. It is the only variety that we list rated below 7.0. Midseason.

**9.0 JAMES BOYD.** (Thurlow 1919.) Large flower of flesh-color,  
(6) changing to nearly white, and tinted at base of petals with yellowish salmon. Guard petals sometimes touched with carmine and green. Petals notched at tips, giving a fringed effect. Fragrant. Late. (Introducer's description.)

**8.7 JAMES KELWAY.** (Kelway 1900.) Very large, rose-white  
(49) flower, changing to milk-white. Semi-rose type. Tall, strong, and free bloomer. Odor not pleasant. Early midseason.

**8.3 JEANNE GAUDICHAU.** (Millet 1903.) Large, cup-shaped  
(13) flower of white, with pink reflexed petals edged carmine. Distinct and beautiful. Strong grower. Very late.

**Double Herbaceous Peonies, continued**

**8.9 JEANNOT.** (Dessert 1918.) Large, imbricated, cup-shaped  
(9) flower of perfect form, color flesh-pink, slightly tinged purple  
and shaded salmon at the base of petals; changes to silvery  
white. A variety of exquisite and delicate coloring. (Introducer's description.)

**8.5 JESSIE SHAYLOR.** (Shaylor 1916.) Large bloom of rose type  
(8) on tall, stiff stem. A very pleasing shade of deep cream with  
golden lights. Mr. Shaylor describes it as "tea color." Fragrant.  
Midseason.

**8.9 JUBILEE.** (Pleas 1908.) Extremely large, flat flower of rose  
(38) type. The color is flesh-white, fading to pure white. The petals  
are rather narrow and loosely arranged, giving a feathery effect.  
Fragrant. Long stems. Strong grower and free bloomer. A  
very distinct variety and greatly admired by many. Midseason.

**8.6 JUDGE BERRY.** (Brand 1907.) Very large, flat bloom of a  
(24) delicate flesh-pink color, much like Eugenie Verdier. Strong  
grower; free bloomer. Beautiful. Very early.

**8.8 KARL ROSENFIELD.** (Rosenfield 1908.) Very large, globular,  
(57) dark crimson flower. Very strong grower and free bloomer. A  
very brilliant and showy variety. Midseason.

**9.8 KELWAY'S GLORIOUS.** (Kelway 1909.) Enormous, full,  
(33) double blooms of rose type. Color creamy white, with soft  
blush of rose. Very fragrant. A magnificent variety. Generally  
considered Kelway's best. Late midseason.

**8.8 KELWAY'S QUEEN.** (Kelway 1909.) Large, globular flower  
(33) of compact rose type. Flesh-pink, with center flecked crimson.  
Very fragrant. A tall, strong grower and free bloomer. The  
true variety is exceedingly scarce. One of Kelway's best. A  
beautiful Peony. Late midseason.

**9.1 LADY ALEXANDRA DUFF.** (Kelway 1902.) An immense,  
(49) cup-shaped flower, of rose type with wide imbricated petals.  
The color of the outer petals is a delicate pale pink or blush,  
fading rapidly to white. A beautiful flower. Showy, free-  
flowering and robust. Very fragrant. One of the best known  
of the fine Peonies. Unfortunately, many of the first importa-  
tions of this variety were not true to name and the genuine  
is still very scarce. Midseason.

**7.0 LADY CARRINGTON.** (Kelway 1886.) Large, flat, loose flower  
(6) of rose type. Pale silvery rose or blush. Fragrant. Midseason.

**7.6 LADY CURZON.** (Kelway.) Large, white flowers of crown type,  
(5) with a bunch of cream-colored petals in the center, a faint  
blush tinge pervading the whole flower. Strong grower. Very  
fragrant. Very early.

**7.8 LA FAYETTE.** (Dessert 1904.) Very large, compact, flat flower  
(26) of rose type. Rich, velvety pink with silvery reflex. Very  
fragrant. Excellent for cutting; keeps very long. Midseason.

**9.2 LA FÉE.** (Lemoine 1906.) Very large, compact, globular flower.  
(27) Rose-pink, with creamy white or straw-colored collar. Strong,  
tall grower, and free bloomer. Very fragrant. Early.

**8.6 LA FIANCEÉE.** (Lemoine 1901.) Very large flowers with high  
(12) crown; creamy white, occasionally flecked crimson. Strong  
grower. Midseason.

**8.3 LA FONTAINE.** (Lemoine 1904.) Large, compact, globular  
(7) flower of semi-rose type. Color violet-rose, with center  
lightly flecked crimson. Fragrant. Fine for cut-flowers. Rather  
scarce. Tall, strong grower. Late midseason.

**9.0 LA FRANCE.** (Lemoine 1901.) Very large, compact, globular  
(42) flower of rose type. Uniform rose-white color, outer guard  
petals splashed crimson. Tall, strong, free bloomer. Very  
fragrant. Distinct and very delicate in coloring. One of the  
finest. Very late.

**Double Herbaceous Peonies, continued**

9.1 **LA LORRAINE.** (Lemoine 1901.) Enormous, globular flower (19) of rose type, creamy white. Free bloomer. Distinct and very rare. Beautiful. Late midseason.

8.3 **LAMARTINE.** (Calot 1860.) Syn. Gigantea. Very large flower (37) of rose type. Pale lilac-rose with darker center, outer petals fading to white. Has a delicious, spicy fragrance like a rose. Tall, free bloomer. Midseason.

8.4 **LAMARTINE.** (Lemoine 1908.) Large, compact, globular (21) flower of rose type; color carmine. Petals tipped white. Tall, erect, strong grower. Very fragrant. Extra good. Late.

8.5 **LA PERLE.** (Crousse 1885.) Very large, cup-shaped flower, soft (39) pink or deep lilac-white with satiny border. Very dainty and beautiful. Extra-strong, free bloomer. Fragrant. Midseason.

8.3 **LA ROSIERE.** (Crousse 1888.) Large, flat, semi-double flower, (44) cream-white; beautiful coloring. Very striking. Midseason.

8.1 **LA TENDRESSE.** (Crousse 1896.) Large, milk-white flower, (35) sometimes splashed with carmine. Tall, strong, very free bloomer. Fragrant. Midseason.

7.5 **LA TULIPE.** (Calot 1872.) Very large, delicate, cream-white (57) flower, center petals marked with carmine. Tall, strong grower and free bloomer. Fragrant. Late midseason.

8.8 **LAURA DESSERT.** (Dessert 1913.) Large, full flower of rose (22) type, having cream-white guards with bright canary-yellow center. A superb variety. Early.

9.9 **LE CYGNE.** (Lemoine 1907.) Enormous, perfectly formed, (56) globular, pure milk-white flower. Petals very much incurved. Very fragrant. Erect, medium tall, stiff stems. Free bloomer. Considered by many the finest Peony in the world. Very distinct. Absolutely in a class by itself. In the American Peony Society's voting contest on the newer Peonies, Le Cygne, out of a possible 10, scored 9.9, the highest score of all. Our Le Cygnes have never been beaten and have always secured the highest awards when exhibited at the shows of the American Peony Society. At Reading, in 1920, our Le Cygne was again awarded the prize as "the best flower exhibited." Midseason.

8.1 **LIVINGSTONE.** (Crousse 1879.) Very large, compact flower of (58) perfect rose type. Pale lilac-rose or soft rose-pink; center petals flecked carmine. Strong, free bloomer. Very late.

9.0 **LONGFELLOW.** (Brand 1907.) Very large flower of a brilliant (33) cherry-crimson, having golden stamens surrounding the center petals, while outer petals are reflexed. One of the best reds.

8.4 **LORA DEXHEIMER.** (Brand 1913.) Very large flower of (22) intense, flaming crimson, shading darker at base of petals. Erect, stiff stems. Medium height. Early.

7.6 **LORD KITCHENER.** (Renault 1915.) A beautiful flower of (10) rose type. Color a brilliant cherry-red. A free bloomer and a strong grower. One of the earliest red varieties to bloom.

8.8 **LOVELINESS.** (Hollis 1907.) Large, compact, flat flower of rose (26) type. Uniform hydrangea-pink changing to blush-pink. A very beautiful variety, generally considered to be Hollis' best. First-Class Certificate from the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in 1906. Very fragrant. Very late.

8.4 **LUETTA PFEIFFER.** (Brand 1916.) A very large flower of (7) semi-rose type. Color pinkish white with petals here and there blotched and splashed with carmine. Free bloomer on long, stout stems.

**MABEL L. FRANKLIN.** (Franklin 1919.) Very large flower of rose type. Outer petals light pink; extreme center petals darker pink; inner petals delicately margined at edges with lavender. Fragrant. Free bloomer. (Introducer's description.)

**Double Herbaceous Peonies, continued**

**8.2 MARCELLE DESSERT.** (Dessert 1899.) Large milk-white flower minutely splashed with lilac, center flecked crimson, very high crown. Very fragrant. Medium habit. Midseason.

**8.1 MARCHIONESS OF LANSDOWNE.** (Kelway 1899.) Large, compact, flower, flesh-white or hydrangea-pink, with darker center splashed with crimson. Fragrant. Very desirable. Scarce. Midseason.

**8.6 MARGUERITE GAUDICHAU.** (Millet 1903.) Large flower, shell-pink with salmon tints. Free bloomer. Fragrant. Scarce. Late.

**8.4 MARGUERITE GERARD.** (Crousse 1892.) Very large, full flower of semi-rose type. Color flesh-pink, fading to creamy white. Strong grower and free bloomer. Late.

**8.9 MARIE CROUSSE.** (Crousse 1892.) Very large, full, globular flower of delicate shell-pink, with salmon tints. Bomb type. Tall, erect, strong grower and free bloomer. The flowers are borne on stiff stems and are very fragrant. A most beautiful and desirable variety in every way. Midseason.

**7.9 MARIE D'HOUR.** (Calot 1883.) Large, globular flower of rose type. Pale pink, with darker center flecked carmine. Rather dwarf. Midseason.

**8.3 MARIE JACQUIN.** (Verdier.) Syms. Bridesmaid (Kelway), and Water-Lily (Barr). Very large flower, white or delicate flesh-color, of exquisite form and beauty. Strong grower and free bloomer. Very distinct. Midseason.

**8.5 MARIE LEMOINE.** (Calot 1896.) Large, very compact flower of rose type. Pure white, with cream-white center and occasional carmine tip. Extra good. Very late.

**8.0 MARQUIS C. LAGERGREN.** (Dessert 1911.) Large flower of bright cherry-red with darker shadings. A very fine color but rather a shy bloomer. Midseason.

**9.1 MARTHA BULLOCH.** (Brand 1907.) Enormous cup-shaped flower of soft rose-pink, well formed and of good substance. Considered by many the best of the Brand Peonies. Strong grower and free bloomer. Fragrant. Late.

**8.7 MARY BRAND.** (Brand 1907.) Very large flower of a pleasing deep red color, with a silky sheen which gives it wonderful brilliancy. Golden stamens are scattered through the center of the fringed petals. Midseason.

**7.9 MARY L. HOLLIS.** (Hollis 1907.) Large, flat flower of rose type. Outside petals pale lilac-rose and center lilac-white showing yellow stamens. Attractive bloom. Tall, with stiff stems. First-Class Certificate, Massachusetts Horticultural Society, 1904. Midseason.

**9.4 MARY WOODBURY SHAYLOR.** (Shaylor 1916.) Large cup-shaped flower of a fresh, clear pink, with a cream-colored center and a golden heart. Rose type. Dwarf habit, with stiff stems. Very distinct and beautiful. Has been called "an Aristocrat among Peonies." Midseason.

**7.4 MASTERPIECE.** (Kelway 1895.) Syn. Mr. Manning. Very large flowers of bright Tyrian rose. Fragrant. Tall grower and free bloomer. Midseason.

**7.9 MATHILDE DE ROSENECK.** (Crousse 1883.) Very large, globular flower of rose type. Color pale lilac-rose, with deep carmine center. Very fragrant. Tall, strong grower and free bloomer. Distinct. Very late.

**8.5 MAUD L. RICHARDSON.** (Hollis.) Large, but rather loose, flat flower of lilac-rose, with lighter center. Strong grower and free bloomer. One of the most delightfully fragrant Peonies in the collection. Tall, strong stems. Late.

**Double Herbaceous Peonies, continued**

7.3 **MIDNIGHT.** (Brand 1907.) Large, loose flower of semi-rose (22) type. Color deep maroon. Long, stiff stems. Early midseason.

8.5 **MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.** (Pleas 1906.) Large flower (12) of rose type. Color ivory-white with pale yellow center. Distinct and beautiful. Scarce. Late.

8.7 **MIGNON.** (Lemoine 1908.) Very large flower of rose type, (24) compact and globular. Color amber-white, center slightly flecked crimson. Poor grower. Rather dwarf habit, and a very shy bloomer, although a beautiful flower. Very fragrant. Midseason.

9.0 **MILTON HILL.** (Richardson.) Very large, compact, globular (63) flower of rose type. Color pure lilac-rose. Very delicate and beautiful coloring. One of the finest. Late.

7.7 **MIREILLE.** (Crousse 1894.) Very large, compact, globular (33) flower of rose type. Color pure milk-white. Buds do not always open well. Strong, tall grower. Very late.

7.8 **MISS SALWAY.** (Kelway 1905.) Very large, compact, globular (20) flower, lilac-white with lighter collar. Strong, tall grower and free bloomer. Extra fine. A perfect beauty. True stock is scarce. Midseason.

8.0 **MILLE. JEANNE RIVIERE.** (Riviere 1908.) Large flower of (10) perfect shape and delicate color. Outside petals are soft flesh-pink, with sulphur-white center. Strong grower. Fragrant. Rare. Midseason.

8.1 **MILLE. LEONIE CALOT.** (Calot 1861.) Syn. M. Charles (23) Leveque. A large flower of typical rose type. Very soft salmon-pink, almost blush-white, with center shading deeper. A delicate and beautiful color combination. Distinct and desirable. Late midseason.

7.4 **MILLE. MARIE CALOT.** (Calot 1872.) Large, very globular (9) flower of rose type. Milk-white, tinted flesh and flecked with carmine. Very fragrant. Strong grower. Late midseason.

8.1 **MILLE. ROUSSEAU.** (Crousse 1886.) Large, globular, milk- (33) white flower, shading to blush toward the center. Outer guard petals prominently splashed carmine. Strong stems. Strong grower and free bloomer. Midseason.

8.6 **MME. AUGUSTE DESSERT.** (Dessert 1899.) Large flower of (39) beautiful rose-pink, with outer petals and center slightly flecked crimson. Free bloomer. A very fine variety. Early midseason.

7.8 **MME. BOULANGER.** (Crousse 1886.) Very large, full bloom of (31) glossy soft pink, shaded lilac, with silvery flesh border. Very fragrant; extra fine. Professor Saunders says, "A delightful shade of pale, mauve-rose." Late.

7.3 **MME. BUCQUET.** (Dessert 1888.) Large, loose flower of dark (42) velvety red. Showy, and free bloomer. Midseason.

8.1 **MME. CALOT.** (Miel 1856.) Very large flower of rose type. (49) Flesh-pink, with center shaded darker. Very fragrant. Strong grower and tall, free bloomer. Keeps, well, when cut. Very early.

7.9 **MME. CROUSSE.** (Calot 1866.) Large, pure white flower, (36) showing crimson flecks in center. Strong grower and free bloomer. Midseason.

7.5 **MME. DE GALHAU.** (Crousse 1883.) Compact, globular blooms (40) of delicate pink, with rose-white guards. Fragrant. Strong grower, but not a reliable bloomer. Distinct. Late.

8.2 **MME. DE TREYERAN.** (Dessert 1889.) Very large, flat, com- (31) pact flower of a delicate flesh-white, dotted with carmine and lilac. Tall, free bloomer. Fragrant; very attractive. Early.

7.7 **MME. DE VATRY.** (Guerin 1863.) Large flower, with outer (30) petals of flesh-color and center buff-white with carmine stripes. Free bloomer. Fragrant. Midseason.

**Double Herbaceous Peonies, continued**

**7.9 MME. DE VERNEVILLE.** (Crousse 1885.) Large, very full, (60) pure white flower, with blush center when first opened, fading to pure white, with prominent carmine fleck. Fragrant. Very free bloomer. Excellent for cutting. Midseason.

**7.9 MME. DUCEL.** (Mechin 1880.) Very large, globular bloom of (46) soft pink, with silvery reflex. Bomb type. Fragrant. Strong grower and free bloomer. Early.

**8.5 MME. EMILE GALLÉ.** (Crousse 1881). Large, compact, flat (65) flower of rose type. Deep lilac-white, shading lighter in the center. Strong grower and free bloomer with us but in some gardens is inclined to disease. Very attractive and beautiful. Late.

**8.9 MME. EMILE LEMOINE.** (Lemoine 1899.) Large, globular, (50) compact flower of semi-rose type. Milk-white. Tall, strong grower and free bloomer. One of the finest whites; very beautiful. Midseason.

**7.7 MME. FOREL.** (Crousse 1881.) Large, very compact flower of (36) rose type on strong stems. Color glossy pink. Free bloomer. Late.

**8.8 MME. GAUDICHAU.** (Millet 1909.) Large, globular flower. Very (16) dark and intensely brilliant crimson. A tall, strong grower. With us it is a shy bloomer. One of the finest of its color.

**7.9 MME. GEISSLER.** (Crousse 1880.) Very large, compact, (45) globular flower of rose type. Color is rose-pink, shading to white or silvery flesh. Very fragrant. Stems are weak and flowers need support. In some gardens, subject to disease. Late midseason.

**8.3 MME. JOANNE SALLIER.** (Paillet.) Large, globular, semi- (8) double flower. Color violet-rose, with guards and center flecked | crimson. Beautiful under electric light. Scarce. Early.

**9.4 MME. JULES DESSERT.** (Dessert 1909.) Large and beautiful (47) flower of exquisite coloring, very difficult to describe; the petals are white, but shaded with buff and salmon tints. One of the most beautiful Peonies in existence. Late midseason.

**7.2 MME. LOISE MERÉ.** (Calot 1863.) Very large, double flower (12) on stiff erect stem. Flesh-white, with silky reflex and occasional touch of carmine on border of petals. Strong grower and free bloomer. Very late.

**7.9 MME. SAVREAU.** (Savreau 1906.) Very large, compact, (12) globular flower. Lilac-white with a cream-yellow collar; center petals flecked with scarlet. Tall, free bloomer. Very choice. Late midseason.

**7.8 MODELE DE PERFECTION.** (Crousse 1875.) Large, compact (42) flower of rose type. Light violet-rose, with center petals shaded darker. Fragrant. Medium dwarf; free bloomer. Late.

**7.8 MODESTE GUERIN.** (Guerin 1845.) Large, compact flower of (47) bomb type. Color light solferino-red; sometimes called the American Beauty Peony; beautiful color under electric light. Very fragrant. Strong, reliable, free bloomer. Midseason.

**7.3 MONS. BARRAL.** (Calot 1866.) Very large, compact flower of (13) rose type. Uniform pale lilac-rose. Very fragrant. Strong grower and free bloomer. Early.

**7.1 MONS. BOUCHARLAT AINÉ.** (Calot 1868.) Large, full, (22) compact flower of light violet-rose, with silvery reflex. Very strong, erect grower of medium height. Free bloomer. Late midseason.

**8.3 MONS. DUPONT.** (Calot 1872.) Large, flat flower with a milk- (57) white center, splashed crimson and showing stamens. Erect, tall, free bloomer. Midseason.

**Double Herbaceous Peonies, continued**

**9.2 MONS. JULES ELIE.** (Crousse 1888.) Very large flower of a (78) deep shell-pink. The collar is lighter and shaded amber-yellow at the base. Very fragrant. Medium height, strong grower, and free bloomer. One of the very best. Early midseason.

**9.0 MONS. MARTIN CAHUZAC.** (Dessert 1899.) A good-sized (62) globular flower of a very dark purple-garnet, with black reflex. Said to be the darkest Peony in existence. Strong, vigorous grower and free bloomer. A very distinct and handsome variety. Early midseason.

**8.4 MONT BLANC.** (Lemoine 1899.) Very large, compact, globular (42) flower of rose type. Milk-white, with center slightly tinted rose. Fragrant. Free bloomer. One of the very finest Peonies in existence. Midseason.

**8.2 MRS. A. G. RUGGLES.** (Brand 1913.) Large, flat flower. White, (8) delicately suffused with lilac, gradually fading to pure white. Tall, strong grower. Fragrant. Very fine. Very late.

**9.9 MRS. EDWARD HARDING.** (Shaylor 1918.) Large, double, (13) white flower of exceptional quality. Tall, strong grower and free bloomer. First exhibited at Cleveland, Ohio, at the American Peony Society Show, in 1918, where it received special prize for best new seedling. A charming variety. Midseason.

**8.6 MRS. GEORGE BUNYARD.** (Kelway.) Very large, compact (9) flower of rose type. Pale lilac-rose. Tall, strong grower. Fragrant. A beautiful flower and very scarce. Midseason.

**MRS. JOHN M. LEWIS.** (Lewis 1920.) Large, compact, globular bloom of rose type. Very dark ox-blood-red, with rich velvety shadings; a pure color without the purple tinge found in most red Peonies. Strong grower. Midseason. (Introducer's description.)

**7.6 NORFOLK.** (Richardson.) Very large, compact, flat flower of (14) rose type. Pale lilac-rose or shell-pink. Fragrant. Strong grower. Late.

**8.5 OCTAVIE DEMAY.** (Calot 1867.) Very large, full flower of (42) crown type. Color delicate pink and white. Free bloomer. Dwarf. Fragrant, and very beautiful. Early.

**7.3 ODETTE.** (Dessert 1908.) Large, globular, bomb-shaped flower (15) of soft lilac-rose, splashed pink. Strong grower and free bloomer. Fragrant. Not very attractive. Midseason.

**7.6 OLD SILVER TIP.** (Brand 1918.) Large flower of semi-rose (12) type. Color soft madder-red, with a silver sheen on petals as the flower develops. Strong grower and free bloomer. Late.

**8.5 OPAL.** (Pleas 1908.) Very large, flat flower of rose type. A (22) delicate shade of lilac-rose, with opalescent tints, fading to pure white. Strong grower. An exquisite flower. Midseason.

**8.0 PASTEUR.** (Crousse 1896.) Large flower of soft pink, nearly (17) white; creamy center, shaded tea-rose color at base of petals. Fine variety and quite scarce. Midseason.

**8.0 PERFECTION.** (Richardson 1869.) Large flower of rose type. (22) Very pale shell-pink or lilac-white, base of petals shaded deeper. Very fragrant. Strong grower. Very late.

**9.2 PHILIPPE RIVOIRE.** (Riviere 1911.) Large, well-formed, cup- (28) shaped flower of rose type. Very dark crimson. Strong grower. Tea-rose fragrance. A very beautiful and striking variety. Very rare. Early.

**7.7 PHILOMÈLE.** (Calot 1861.) Medium-sized flower of anemone (37) or crown type. Yellow, fading to cream, with bright pink collar and crown. Fragrant. Strong grower and free bloomer. Distinct and novel. Midseason.

**Double Herbaceous Peonies, continued**

**8.8 PHOEBE CAREY.** (Brand 1907.) Large, flat flower of rose type.  
 (18) Color a soft lavender-pink, with center several shades darker. Very tall, strong grower and free bloomer. Very fragrant. A lovely flower of distinct shade. Late.

**8.8 PHYLLIS KELWAY.** (Kelway.) Large, pale pink flower with  
 (16) lighter center. Delicately colored and very beautiful. Strong grower. Midseason.

**7.6 PIERRE DESSERT.** (Dessert & Mechlin 1890.) Large, dark,  
 (24) crimson-purple flower, silver-tipped. One of the earliest dark reds. Very handsome under electric light. Rather shy bloomer. Early midseason.

**8.2 PIERRE DUCHARTRE.** (Crousse 1895.) Very large, compact,  
 (23) globular flower of rose type. Flowers are cup-shaped and crowded with petals. Lilac-pink. Fragrant. Very late.

**7.6 PIERRE REIGNOUX.** (Dessert 1908.) Large flower of uniform  
 (12) light Tyrian rose, center slightly flecked crimson, petals imbricated. Poor color. Dwarf. Early.

**9.7 PRESIDENT WILSON.** (Thurlow 1918.) A large flower of soft  
 (5) rose-pink, changing to shell-pink as it opens. Guard petals sometimes show crimson markings. Center petals very short, producing a cup-like effect. Fragrant. Late.

**8.8 PRIDE OF ESSEX.** (Thurlow 1916.) A very large flower of good  
 (12) form, with exceedingly broad petals of deep flesh-pink. Stems long and stiff. First-Class Certificate Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Midseason.

**8.6 PRIMEVERE.** (Lemoine 1907.) Large flower of bomb type,  
 (47) having outer petals buff and center sulphur-yellow. Tall, strong grower and free bloomer. Very fragrant. Professor Saunders says, "One of the most delightful of Peonies." Midseason.

**7.6 PRINCE OF DARKNESS.** (Brand 1907.) Large, loose flower of  
 (19) semi-rose type. Color rich dark maroon, petals slightly fringed, with dark shadings on the edges. Early.

**8.4 RACHEL.** (Lemoine 1904.) Large flower of rose type. A  
 (7) beautiful shade of soft flesh-pink. Very attractive. Rather dwarf, with strong stems. Scarce. Midseason.

**7.9 RACHEL.** (Terry.) Large flower of rose type, of the brightest  
 (14) garnet-red, shaded richest ruby-red. Free bloomer. Midseason.

**9.0 RAOUL DESSERT.** (Dessert 1910.) Extremely large, compact  
 (27) flower of a clear mauve color, shaded carmine-pink and stained silvery white. Strong grower. Scarce. Late midseason.

**7.4 RAPHAEL.** (Mechlin 1882.) Medium-sized, globular, loose flower  
 (9) of dark purple-garnet, with guards streaked light. Semi-rose type. Dwarf. Very free bloomer. Very early.

**8.7 REINE HORTENSE.** (Calot 1857.) Syn. President Taft. Very  
 (39) large, flat, compact flower of uniform light shell-pink, center prominently flecked crimson. Semi-rose type. Very fragrant. Tall grower; long, stiff stems. Midseason.

**RENÉE MARIE.** (Dessert 1920.) A pretty flower of very elegant shape. Soft fleshy pink, shaded salmon, fading to silvery white and flecked with carmine. Strong stems and erect habit. (Introducer's description.)

**8.8 RICHARD CARVEL.** (Brand 1913.) Very large, globular bloom  
 (36) of a brilliant crimson. Tall, strong grower and free bloomer. Very fragrant. Very early.

**9.0 ROSA BONHEUR.** (Dessert 1905.) Very large, flat flower of  
 (46) rose type. Lovely soft flesh-pink. Strong grower, rather dwarf, with bushy habit. Free bloomer. One of the finest. Midseason.

**7.2 ROSE D'AMOUR.** (Calot 1857.) Very large, soft pink flower on  
 (11) long, strong stem. Very fragrant. Tall. Early midseason.

**Double Herbaceous Peonies, continued**

**8.9 ROSETTE.** (Dessert 1918.) Flower of fine shape like a Captain  
(5) Christy rose. Silvery flesh, shading to salmon at base of petals,  
and flecked crimson on the border. A superb variety of erect  
habit. Early. (Introducer's description.)

**7.2 RUBRA SUPERBA.** (Richardson 1871.) Large, compact flower  
(43) of rose type. Deep rose-carmine or crimson. Medium grower  
and rather shy bloomer. Very late.

**8.1 RUTH BRAND.** (Brand 1907.) Very large, compact flower of a  
(18) uniform soft lavender-pink, splashed with deeper lavender.  
Fragrant. Midseason.

**7.1 RUY BLAS.** (Dessert 1905.) Medium-sized, flat flower. Pure  
(9) mauve, tipped silver. Dwarf. Free bloomer. Scarce. Mid-  
season.

**9.0 SARAH BERNHARDT.** (Lemoine 1906.) Large flower of per-  
(49) fect form. Semi-rose type. Apple-blossom pink, with each  
petal silver-tipped. One of the finest. Strong grower; free  
bloomer, but not reliable. Very fragrant. Late midseason.

**8.6 SARAH CARSTENSON.** (Terry 1903.) Large, compact flower  
(11) of rose type. Bright hydrangea-pink with center petals deli-  
cately traced with carmine. Rather dwarf, but sturdy in growth.  
One of Terry's best. A beautiful flower. Very scarce. Mid-  
season.

**7.9 SIMONNE CHEVALIER.** (Dessert 1902.) Very large, globular,  
(22) compact flower. Pale lilac-rose, tinged salmon-pink, flecked  
with crimson and bordered with silver. Strong grower and free  
bloomer; stiff stem. Very fragrant. Early.

**7.4 SISTERS ANNIE.** (Brand 1907.) Large, deep, flat flower of a  
(9) delicate seashell-pink, heavily suffused with deep rose. Edges  
of petals fringed. Tall, stout stems. Midseason.

**9.7 SOLANGE.** (Lemoine 1907.) A very large, full, compact flower  
(59) of rose type and of almost indescribable beauty. The outer  
petals are a very delicate lilac-white, deepening toward the  
center with a salmon shading. Some describe its heart or center  
as Havana-brown or deep orange-salmon. The plant is a strong  
grower and free bloomer. We consider it one of the best three  
in the world today, and our opinion has been confirmed by the  
American Peony Society's votes. The other two are Le Cygne  
and Therese. Very late.

**7.6 SOLFATARE.** (Calot 1861.) Large, compact flower, with milk-  
(34) white guards and sulphur collar, fading to sulphur white. An  
inferior Peony and in our opinion rated too high. Fragrant.  
Uncertain bloomer. Midseason.

**8.8 SOUVENIR DE LOUIS BIGOT.** (Dessert 1913.) Large flowers  
(16) of Bengal rose, turning to salmon-pink with silvery reflex.  
Very fine. Late midseason.

**8.2 SPLENDIDA.** (Kelway.) Very large, globular, cup-shaped flower  
(15) of rose type. Uniform, light violaceous pink. Very fragrant.  
strong grower and free bloomer. Beautiful. Late.

**8.8 STANDARD BEARER.** (Hollis 1906.) Extremely large, compact,  
(17) globular flower of uniform light pink. Fragrant. Strong grower;  
stiff stem and very free bloomer. Dwarf. Very fine. Early.

**8.2 STANLEY.** (Crousse 1879.) Very large, compact, globular  
(14) flower of rose type. Color light pink with central petals flecked  
dark pink. Tall, strong grower and free bloomer. Very attrac-  
tive. Midseason.

**7.8 STEPHANIA.** (Terry 1891.) Large, flat semi-double flower of  
(13) delicate pink, shading to white at the center. Midseason.

**7.7 SUMMER DAY.** (Kelway.) Perfectly formed flat flower of rose  
(9) type. Creamy white, faintly tinged blush when first opening.  
A delicate and beautiful flower. Tall. Late.

**Double Herbaceous Peonies, continued**

**7.7 SUZANNE DESSERT.** (Dessert & Mechlin 1890.) Very large, (24) compact, globular flower of pure mauve, with center splashed crimson. Erect, strong, tall grower. Midseason.

**8.0 SUZETTE.** (Dessert 1911.) A medium-sized flower of fine form (15) and superb coloring. Bengal rose, shaded deeper, showing golden stamens. Strong stems. Rare. Midseason.

**9.8 THERESE.** (Dessert 1904.) Very large flower of rose type. (71) Color is a beautiful soft pink, with a glossy reflex. Erect, strong grower and free bloomer. One of the most beautiful and desirable Peonies in existence. With Le Cygne and Solange constitutes "the world's best three." Cannot be omitted from any good collection. Midseason.

**9.4 TOURANGELLE.** (Dessert 1910.) Large, flat flower of rose type. (49) The color is flesh-pink, tinged with salmon. Exquisitely delicate in shading. One of the finest and most desirable. In the same class with Kelway's Glorious and Mme. Jules Dessert. Strong grower and free bloomer. Very fragrant. Midseason.

**7.8 TRIOMPHE DE L'EXPOSITION DE LILLE.** (Calot 1865.) (42) Large, compact flower of rose type. Light shell-pink, minutely splashed with violet-rose; guard petals fade to nearly white. Strong grower and very free bloomer. Not a new one, but very desirable and satisfactory. Midseason.

**8.3 VENUS.** (Kelway.) Very large flower of a delicate shell-pink. (50) Strong grower. Tall, free bloomer. Beautiful. Makes an ideal cut-flower. Very fragrant. Midseason.

**8.3 VICTOIRE DE LA MARNE.** (Dessert 1915.) Very large, globular blooms of velvety purplish red with silvery reflex. Very bright coloring. Midseason.

**7.6 VIRGINIE.** (Calot 1858.) Large, globular flower of pale lilac- (23) rose or shell-pink, with lighter collar. Fragrant, Tall, strong grower and free bloomer. Midseason.

**9.3 WALTER FAXON.** (Richardson.) Large, globular flower of (48) semi-rose type. Color uniform, pure bright rose, deepening toward the center. Very distinct and delicate color. Strong grower and free bloomer. Rare. Midseason.

**8.0 WALTER MORGAN.** (Pleas 1900.) Large flower of rose type. (10) Color deep creamy white. Scarce. Early.

**7.8 WATERLOO.** (Kelway.) Very large, semi-double flower of shiny (4) crimson. Wonderful color. Very showy. Very rare.

**7.9 WELCOME GUEST.** (Hollis 1904.) Large, loose, semi-double (15) flower of uniform, bright rose, fading to rose-white. Very fragrant. Erect, tall, strong grower and free bloomer. Late midseason.

**8.4 WILLIAM F. TURNER.** (Shaylor 1916.) Large flower of very (15) dark crimson, with a velvety sheen. It is between Adolphe Rousseau and M. Martin Cahuzac in color. Tall; strong. Midseason.

**7.9 WILLIAM PENN.** (Brand 1907.) Immense, compact flower of (11) semi-rose type. Color light rose, with edges of petals notched. Strong grower and free bloomer. Flowers are so very large that they must be supported. Midseason.

**European and Japanese Tree Peonies**

We have a wonderful collection of these beautiful flowers, both single and double, but are not yet prepared to give them catalogue descriptions on account of the confusion in nomenclature. The Japanese growers have shipped several varieties under the same name, and this has caused much trouble.

## Single and Japanese Herbaceous Peonies

Below will be found names and brief descriptions of some of the newest and finest varieties. They are beautiful and artistic and are especially valuable for landscape effects on account of their brilliant colors. Nearly all are free bloomers and strong growers.

**AMA-NO-SODE.** (Jap.) A striking novelty of immense size. Bright rose, shading lighter toward the edge of the petals. A perfect beauty. Very scarce.

**ATTRACTION.** (Jap.; Hollis 1906.) Very large, compact flower. Guards deep Tyrian rose; center petals narrow and tipped yellow. Fragrant. Strong grower and free bloomer. Tall. Midseason.

**BOBBY BEE.** (Jap.; Hollis 1907.) Red guards with golden center.

**CATHEDRAL.** (Jap.) Syn. Hana-No-Sato. Deep pink petals. Stamens partly transformed, making a soft creamy yellow center. Very odd and beautiful.

**DOG ROSE.** (Single; Wallace.) Bright rose-pink, similar in color and shading to our native wild rose.

**DRAGON'S HEAD.** (Jap.) Syn. Floradora. Yellow stamens, surrounded by large petals of pale rose, fantastically striped dark crimson. Very odd and striking.

**DUCHESS OF PORTLAND.** (Single; Barr.) Soft pink, frilled white. Beautiful.

**FINE LADY.** (Single; Kelway 1909.) This is a beautiful, large, cup-shaped flower of blush-white.

**FLAG OF TRUCE.** (Single; Kelway.) Large, lilac-white flowers. Strong, erect grower, but rather dwarf. Very free bloomer. Early.

**FLAMBOYANT.** (Jap.) Rose-color, with yellow central filamental petals.

**FLASHLIGHT.** (Jap.; Hollis 1906.) Very large flower. Color pale Tyrian rose with dull golden center. Remarkable mixture of narrow petals among the filamental petals. Strong, erect grower. Medium height. Early. One of the best of the Japanese type.

**GERALDINE.** (Jap.; Kelway.) Large, rather flat flower of deep carmine-violet. Erect, tall, free bloomer. Midseason.

**GLORY.** (Jap.; Hollis 1907.) Loose, flat flower of medium size. Guards light Tyrian rose, with narrow center petals golden yellow. Tall. Erect. Midseason.

**GYPSY.** (Jap.; Hollis 1904.) Large, flat, loose flower of very dark, uniform, brilliant red with golden center. Midseason.

**INNOCENCE.** (Jap.; Hollis 1904.) Medium-sized, flat flower, with light lilac-rose guards and canary-yellow center fading to cream-white. Tall, erect, free bloomer. Late midseason.

**KING OF ENGLAND.** (Jap.; Kelway.) Rich ruby-madder color, with the narrow central petals at first pure gold and then gold striped crimson. Very handsome. Early.

**LABOLAS.** (Jap.) Medium-sized flower, dark crimson, with narrow center petals tipped yellow. Strong, vigorous grower and free bloomer. Midseason.

**LA FIANCÈE.** (Single; Dessert 1902.) Syn. The Bride. Very large, pure white flower. Strong grower and free bloomer. Said to be the finest single white. Very desirable.

**LA FRAICHEUR.** (Single; Dessert 1902.) Beautiful large flowers. Light rose color, changing to white.

**LE JOUR.** (Single; Shaylor.) Large, pure white flower, with deep carmine stigmas.

**L'ÉTINCELANTE.** (Single; Dessert.) Very large cup-shaped flowers of brilliant carmine, with silvery margin. Very fine.

**MADELEINE GAUTHIER.** (Single; Dessert.) Beautiful flesh-pink.

**Single and Japanese Herbaceous Peonies, continued**

**MARGARET ATWOOD.** (Jap.) Very large, cup-shaped flowers, pure white with deep golden centers. Considered by some the finest white variety. Strong grower.

**MARGUERITE DESSERT.** (Single; Dessert 1913.) Very large flower. Pure white, splashed with crimson; central tuft of golden stamens. Very attractive.

**METEOR.** (Single.) Bright, dazzling crimson.

**MIKADO.** (Jap.; Barr.) Large flower. Dark crimson with narrow filamental petals crimson edged and tipped with gold. Very showy.

**MILLAIS.** (Single; Kelway.) Very large flower, dark crimson. Tall, free bloomer. Early.

**MRS. BEERBOHM TREE.** (Single; Kelway 1909.) Large flower of very dainty blush-white. Very pretty.

**NULLI SECUNDUS.** (Single; Kelway 1909.) Deep crimson-scarlet.

**PRIDE OF LANGPORT.** (Single; Kelway 1909.) A large, brilliant, yet soft peach-pink flower. Very beautiful. One of the finest single varieties. Quite rare.

**QUEEN ALEXANDRA.** (Jap.; Wallace.) Soft, pale pink, with large filling of amber-tinted smaller petals.

**SILVER CUP.** (Single; Kelway 1909.) Very large, pure white flower, exceedingly fine.

**STANLEY.** (Single; Kelway.) Large flower of very dark, brilliant crimson. Stems vivid red. Tall; erect. Very free bloomer. Very effective. Early midseason.

**SUNRISE.** (Jap.) Syn. Hinodesekai. Large, crimson flower, with center petals tipped yellow.

**THE KING.** (Single; Kelway.) Large flower of rich, carmine-madder. Strong grower and free bloomer. Early.

**THE MOOR.** (Single; Barr.) Medium-sized flower of purple-garnet; rich color. Exceedingly dark. Strong grower and free bloomer. Early.

**WILBUR WRIGHT.** (Single; Kelway 1909.) Large flowers, deep maroon or chocolate. Good habit. A very unusual and striking color.

## **Early May-Flowering Herbaceous Peonies**

The first two varieties described under this heading are hybrids produced by crossing *P. chinensis* and *P. Wittmanniana*. They have large, single flowers of great beauty and delicate color and are the first herbaceous peonies to bloom. They are very hardy.

**AVANT GARDE.** (Lemoine 1907.) Medium-sized flower of a beautiful pale rose-pink, with golden stamens. Strong grower.

**MAI FLEURI.** (Lemoine 1907.) Large, flesh-white flower with a rich creamy tinge. Very attractive.

**OFFICINALIS ALBA-PLENA.** Double. Pink, changing to pure white. A free bloomer.

**OFFICINALIS, OTTO FROEBEL.** Single. Light, cherry-pink, with yellow stamens. Peculiar coloring; very conspicuous. Rather small flowers. Free bloomer. Very early.

**OFFICINALIS ROSEA-PLENA.** Beautiful pink flower of good size and substance.

**OFFICINALIS RUBRA-PLENA.** Rich, deep red flower of medium size. Strong grower. This is the early-flowering red Peony so common in the old-time gardens. Blooms before Memorial Day.

N. B: We do not list *P. tenuifolia*, *P. lutea*, or *P. Wittmanniana*, as they do not do well in our Gardens.

## IRIS

We believe that our collection is one of the finest—if not *the* finest—in America. We have discarded many of the varieties which are still offered by dealers and replaced them with newer introductions which are decidedly superior. We have reduced our list to about two hundred varieties. It includes the choicest sorts from all parts of the world. Particular attention is called to the wonderful hybrids of the late Sir Michael Foster, of England, which Mr. Boyd imported in 1916 and 1917, and to the beautiful and interesting introductions of Miss Sturtevant and Messrs. Farr and Fryer of this country.

We are offering for the first time some of the new seedlings of Yeld, Bliss, Millet, and Vilmorin, which have created such a sensation in England and France. Some of these have now been tested several years in this country and have proved themselves worthy of being added to our already too long list of varieties. Others have not had sufficient testing to prove whether they are adapted to American conditions, and we are describing them here only because of the repeated requests that are coming to us for them. We shall offer a limited number of plants of these after the 1921 blooming season. We are glad to be able to offer also several fine American novelties.

Our descriptions are as brief as possible and we have endeavored not only to avoid superlative praise but also to note the bad qualities of certain varieties as well as their good points. The name of the originator and date of introduction is given whenever known. When not known, the country where first catalogued is substituted. This data has been obtained from the **American Iris Society**, of which we are charter members. We urge all gardeners to join this Society, which through its research and publications is adding so much to our knowledge and enjoyment of the Iris. Membership is \$3 a year, and may be sent directly to us.

### Bearded Iris

#### Pogoniris (erroneously termed "German Iris")

The varieties of this group are the best known and the most commonly cultivated.

It has been the custom for many years to classify them into so-called botanical sections, such as Amœna, Neglecta, Pallida, Plicata, Squalens, etc., but as hybrids have grown more and more numerous this classification has proved inadequate and useless, and we have, therefore, arranged our list alphabetically, according to season and growth, thus: (1) Dwarf Bearded, (2) Intermediate, (3) Tall Bearded, (4) Oncocyclus Hybrids. We feel sure that all lovers of Iris will appreciate the convenience of this arrangement.

**CULTIVATION.** A dry, sunny situation suits them best but they will thrive in any good garden soil that is well drained, and are benefited by a light dressing of lime added from year to year. Plant shallow, so that the top of the rhizome is just below the surface of the ground. Do not use manure; a little bone-meal, applied in the fall or when transplanting, is the best fertilizer. Every three or four years, lift, divide, and transplant. The best season for transplanting is soon after flowering; this enables the plants to make sufficient root-growth before winter and ensures successful blooming during the following year. The first winter after planting it is well to cover lightly with loose straw or litter, merely to prevent the rhizomes from being heaved out of the ground by thawing.

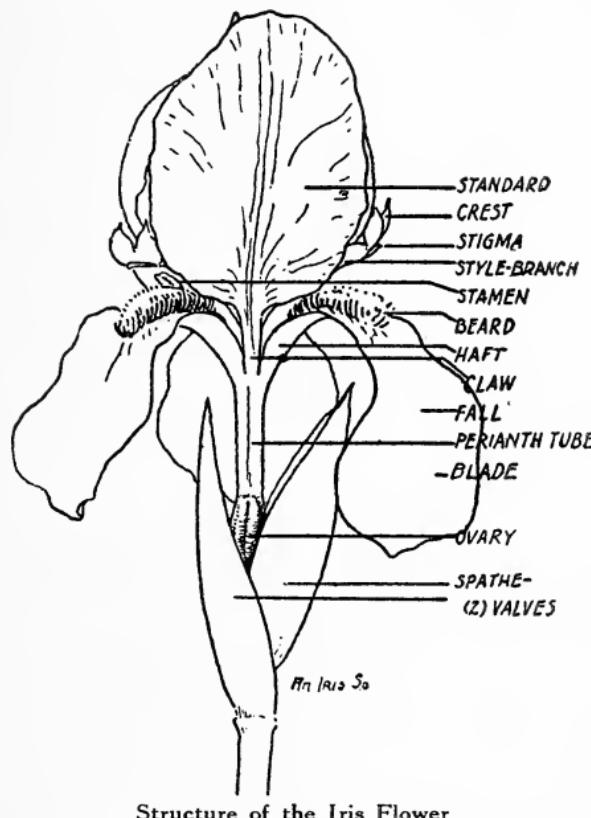
**DISEASES AND INSECTS.** Irises are remarkably free from diseases and insects, but occasionally attacks of Iris Rot and of Iris Borer (*Macronoctua onusta*) may be troublesome. The best preventatives for these are sanitary garden conditions. Keep the beds well cultivated in summer and free from rubbish at all seasons. Iris Rot thrives in wet seasons and is easily detected by its offensive smell. If a common variety is affected dig the entire clump and burn. If the variety is a choice one cut out the diseased portion

### Bearded Iris, continued

and dust the remainder with lime or sulphur. The Iris Borer enters the upper leaves of the plant at flowering season. The puncture is easily seen and the young borer may be crushed. Later the borer works its way down to the root and may destroy it; therefore, it is well to be on guard early. Our nursery is on new ground and has been singularly free from these pests.

We call attention to an article by J. Marion Shull on "Iris Root Rot," in the February (1921) number of *The Flower Grower*.

The following illustrations are used with the permission of the **American Iris Society**. They show the names and positions of the various parts of the flower and will assist in a clear understanding of the descriptions.



Structure of the Iris Flower

### TO ILLUSTRATE CARRIAGE OF STANDARDS

S. flat



S. overlapping



S. arching, cupped



S. conic arched



S. cupped, erect

S. tips adpressed

S. floppy

S. domed, over-arched

**Bearded Iris, continued**

Explanation of abbreviations and signs in following descriptions: S. signifies "standards" or upright petals; F., "falls" or drooping petals; A. M., "Award of Merit"; F. C. C., "First-Class Certificate"; H. M., "Honorable Mention"; H. C., Highly Commended; C., "Commended"; Cert., "Certificate"; R. H. S., "Royal Horticultural Society of England"; M. H. S., "Massachusetts Horticultural Society"; A. I. S., "American Iris Society"; N. H. F., "National Horticultural Society of France."

**SELECTIONS.** While we offer no collections, let us call attention to the following beautiful Iris at moderate prices:

Arnols	Jacquesiana	Pallida Dalmatica
Aurea	King	Quaker Lady
Fairy	Loreley	Rhein Nixe
Flavescens	Mithras	Wyomissing

If purchasers wish the very best, regardless of price, they should certainly consider the following varieties:

Afterglow	Isoline	Quaker Lady
Archeveque	Lady Foster	Queen Caterina
Ambigu	La Neige	Rhein Nixe
B. Y. Morrison	Lent A. Williamson	Shekinah
Crusader	Lord of June	Viola
Dawn	Ma Mie	Virginia Moore
Dejazet	Pallida Dalmatica	Wyomissing
Edouard Michel	Prosper Laugier	

**SIZE OF PLANTS.** We furnish a division or rhizome and can supply clumps or larger plants in the common, strong-growing varieties at special prices. We do not advise planting clumps, because in that case as soon as the plant is well established it is necessary to take it up for division and consequently no time is gained in securing good bloom.

**Tall Bearded Iris**

These include the true Germanica forms which flower during the last two weeks of May, and the later-blooming hybrids of Pallida and Variegata which have been known in gardens for over a hundred years and which bloom the last week of May and the first two weeks of June. Under this heading also are grouped the newer hybrids of *Iris trojana*, *I. cypriana*, and *I. Ricardii*. These produce wonderful flowers, but the hybrids of the two latter species do not always seem well adapted to northern conditions and should be given the driest, sunniest position and especial care.

**A. E. KUNDERD.** (Fryer 1917.) S. yellow-bronze tinged with magenta; F. magenta-red tinged with bronze and reticulated yellow from center to base.

**AFTERGLOW.** (Sturtevant 1918.) F. C. C., M. H. S. 1915. Soft greyish pink shading to rich yellow through center. Free bloomer. Distinct. 36 inches.

**ALBERT VICTOR.** H. C., R. H. S. 1916. S. soft blue; F. beautiful lavender. Large and fine. 40 inches.

**ALCAZAR.** (Vilmorin 1910.) Cert. N. H. F. 1909; F. C. C., R. H. S. 1916. S. light bluish violet; F. deep purple with bronze-veined throat. Striking flower, but sometimes a slow grower and shy bloomer.

**AMAS.** (Wild, from Asia Minor.) Syn. Macrantha. H. C., R. H. S. 1916. S. rich blue; F. violet. Large and handsome, but a poor grower. 24 inches.

**AMBASSADEUR.** (Vilmorin 1920.) S. smoky reddish violet; F. dark velvety reddish violet, held almost horizontal; beard yellow. Large flowers of great substance, on tall, stiff stems. Late.

**Tall Bearded Iris, continued**

**AMBIGU.** (Vilmorin 1916.) Cert. N. H. F. 1918. S. smoky red; F. reddish brown; beard yellow. Large flowers, well open. More purplish than Prosper Laugier and more reddish than Opera. Early. 24 inches.

**ANNA FARR.** (Farr 1913.) S. white, bordered pale blue; F. white, with blue at base, held horizontal. A magnificent flower, but plant is slow-growing and liable to rot in unfavorable location.

**ANNE LESLIE.** (Sturtevant 1918.) A. M., M. H. S. 1916. S. white, with the finest flush of rose on upper half; F. rich carmine, enlivened by an orange beard. Unusual in color. 27 inches.

**ARCHEVEQUE.** (Vilmorin 1911.) C., R. H. S. 1916. S. deep purple-violet; F. deep velvety violet. Good-sized flowers.

**ARNOLS.** (Europe 1867.) H. C., R. H. S. 1916. S. rosy bronze; F. rich velvety purple. 30 inches.

**ARSACE.** (Millet 1914.) Ricardii hybrid. S. and F. greyish white to flame-colored blue, bordered with mauve.

**ATLAS.** (Millet 1914.) S. lobelia-blue with silky, waved edge; F. streaked blue on lilac; white throat, striped reddish; beard yellow.

**AUREA.** (Jacques 1830.) H. C., R. H. S. 1916. S. and F. rich chrome-yellow. After ninety years its supremacy has only just been challenged by Sherwin-Wright and Virginia Moore. 24 inches.

**AVALON.** (Sturtevant 1918.) Silver Medal, M. H. S. 1916. A lustrous pink-lavender of remarkable size and substance. S. overlap at tips; F. flare widely and flowers are held on well-branched stalks. Very scarce. 40 inches.

**AZURE.** (Bliss 1918.) S. lavender-blue; F. rich violet-blue. A Perfection type, but bluer and larger.

**BALLERINE.** (Vilmorin 1920.) S. light violet-blue; F. deeper. Splendidly formed, large, fragrant flower of Amas type, borne on tall, slender, branching stems.

**BARTON HARRINGTON.** (Fryer 1919.) S. bright golden yellow; F. brown, tinged with red, reticulated white and yellow from center to base, bordered bright golden yellow; orange beard. Fragrant.

**BENBOW.** (Bliss 1917.) A. M., R. H. S. 1916. S. and F. deep violet-blue. Large blooms on tall, erect, well-developed stems. 36 inches.

**BIANCA.** (Millet 1912.) S. and F. lemon-yellow, streaked cream-white, with some purple on F. Flower somewhat on order of Minnehaha.

**BLACK PRINCE.** (Perry 1900.) Syn. Black Knight. A. M., R. H. S. S. intense deep velvety blue; F. velvety purple, exceedingly rich. The deepest-colored Iris. Late bloomer. Weak grower and often shy bloomer. Note.—Many nurseries erroneously send out Kochii under the name of Black Prince.

**BLUE BIRD.** (Bliss 1919.) S. and F. intense bright blue. Small flower. Good form. 30 inches.

**BRANDYWINE.** (Farr 1920.) S. and F. pale silvery blue; distinct orange beard. The general color-effect of the flower is clear china-blue. In some respects it is similar to Crusader but pronounced by those who have seen it to be far superior. (Introducer's description.)

**BRIONENSE.** (Wild.) Lavender-blue. Very free. First true Pallida to open and valuable for this reason. Very early.

**B. Y. MORRISON.** (Sturtevant 1918.) F. C. C., M. H. S. 1915. S. pale lavender-violet; F. velvety raisin-purple with broad lavender border. Distinct and very handsome.

**CAMELOT.** (Bliss 1918.) White, edged pale violet. The tallest Plicata. 48 inches.

**Tall Bearded Iris, continued**

**CAPRICE.** (Vilmorin 1904.) Cert., N. H. F. 1916. S. rosy red; F. deeper rosy red. Large and handsome. 24 inches.

**CARTHUSIAN.** (Marshall, about 1906.) A. M., R. H. S. 1906. S. clear lavender-blue; F. darker blue, reticulated brown at claw. Early and fragrant, but often a poor grower. 24 inches.

**CATERINA.** (Foster 1909.) A. M., R. H. S. 1916. Lavender-blue and lilac of same coloring as Pallida Dalmatica, but larger, taller, with more graceful stem. A beautiful flower, but a poor grower in cold sections, and susceptible to rot.

**CELESTE.** (Europe 1864.) H. C., N. H. F. 1916. S. and F. pale azure-blue. 30 inches.

**CHESTER J. HUNT.** (Farr 1913.) S. celestial blue; F. dark marine blue. 34 inches.

**CLARENCE WEDGE.** (Fryer 1919.) S. heliotrope, tinged yellow; F. purple-red, with orange beard.

**CLEMATIS.** (Bliss 1917.) Light violet with variable veining. Unique, but variable form, often like a fine Japanese Iris or a six-petaled clematis. Strong grower and free bloomer. Fragrant. 24 inches.

**CLUNY.** (Vilmorin 1920.) S. soft lilac-blue; F. a little darker. A new, free-flowering Pallida variety. Early. 39 inches.

**COL. CANDELOT.** (Millet 1907.) S. smoky copper; F. crimson. A free-flowering, ruddy Squalens of distinct color.

**CORA.** (Millet, about 1914.) S. lavender; F. dark heliotrope, with white markings. Large flower.

**CORRIDA.** (Millet, about 1914.) S. and F. aniline-blue, a little darker than Celeste; beard inconspicuous. Makes a superb garden effect.

**COTTAGE MAID.** (Barr, about 1880.) S. silvery blue; F. white, reticulated violet.

**CRETONNE.** (Bliss 1919.) S. pale bronze-purple; F. rich red-maroon with orange beard; spathes and stem also colored reddish brown, giving whole plant a unique and striking appearance. Flower not large, but absolutely distinct. 36 inches.

**CRUSADER.** (Foster 1913.) H. C., N. H. F. 1916. S. light blue; F. deep violet-blue, with orange-yellow beard. Splendid color and form. One of the most beautiful of all Iris, but not a good grower. 42 inches.

**DALILA.** (Denis 1914.) Cert., N. H. F. 1920. S. palest flesh-white; F. rich red-purple; yellow beard. One of the most distinct and striking.

**DALMARIUS.** (Goos & Koenemann 1907.) H. C., R. H. S. 1916. S. satiny grey; F. lilac, with silvery sheen. Free bloomer. A cross between Dalmatica and Darius. 24 inches.

**DARIUS.** (Parker 1873.) H. C., R. H. S. 1916. S. yellow; F. lilac, margined white, with rich orange beard. 30 inches.

**DAWN.** (Yeld 1912.) C., R. H. S. 1916. A beautiful sulphur-yellow, bronze-veined at the throat; orange beard. A useful acquisition with the coloring of Flavescens. Splendid for massing.

**DEJAZET.** (Vilmorin 1914.) Cert., N. H. F. 1918. S. bronze-rose with golden sheen; F. reddish violet with brownish shading; a soft harmonious color. Large, broad flower, but rather dwarf. Late.

**DELICATISSIMA.** (Millet, about 1914.) Large flower of delicate lilac-color. Not to be confused with an old variety of the same name.

**DIMITY.** (Bliss 1919.) Pure white, of Pallida form, with faint veinings of blue on margins of both S. and F. Entirely distinct. 36 inches.

**Tall Bearded Iris, continued**

**DORA LONGDON.** (Bliss 1918.) S. lilac, suffused yellow; F. rich reddish lilac with some yellow. Medium-large flower. A little paler and much larger than Sambucina. Many people have admired this greatly, while others do not like the color. Splendid grower and very free-flowering.

**DORMAN.** (Bliss 1920.) A rich red-purple Neglecta. Medium-large flowers of good form.

**DRAKE.** (Bliss 1919.) Color close to Pallida Dalmatica, but earlier and freer. A very free-flowering variety. 36 inches.

**DR. BERNICE.** (Europe 1867.) C., R. H. S. 1916. S. coppery bronze; F. velvety crimson. Large flower. Handsome. Late. 24 in.

**DR. J. W. ANDRIST.** (Fryer 1919.) S. bronze-yellow; F. velvety maroon-red, reticulated at base with bronze-yellow; bronze-edging; orange beard. Rich appearance. Fragrant. Very late.

**DU GUESCLIN.** (Bliss 1921.) Flowers of same type as Monsignor, but richer and bluer.

**EDOUARD MICHEL.** (Verdier 1904.) Cert., N. H. F. 1905. A. M., R. H. S. 1916. Rosy red, much like Caprice, but taller and larger; flowers of better form. Very handsome, but poor grower.

**E. L. CRANDALL.** (Farr 1915.) S. pure white; F. white, heavily bordered blue at base.

**ELDORADO.** (Vilmorin 1910.) Cert., N. H. F. 1909; A. M., R. H. S. 1916. S. yellowish bronze shaded with heliotrope; F. violet-purple with bronze-yellow. A color combination somewhat like Quaker Lady, but brighter. Form poor.

**ELINOR.** (Sturtevant 1918.) F. C. C., M. H. S. 1915. Delicate mellow pink with white through center. Early. 18 inches.

**EMPIRE.** (Sturtevant 1908.) H. M., M. H. S. 1916; F. C. C., M. H. S. 1917. Clear empire-yellow; a seedling of Monsignor. Taller than Aurea. 30 inches.

**FAIRY.** (Kennicott 1905.) White, delicately bordered and suffused pale blue. The tallest standard variety giving a white effect. Not new but not known or appreciated as it should be. 40 inches.

**FLAVESCENS.** (Europe, before 1830.) H. C., R. H. S. 1916. A delicate shade of soft yellow. One of the oldest varieties, but still valuable. Splendid for massing or for cutting. 32 inches.

**FLORENTINA.** (Wild, Italy.) Syn. Alba Odorata, Queen Emma, Silver King. H. C., R. H. S. 1916. Creamy white. Fragrant. Fine for cutting. 24 inches.

**FRYER'S GLORY.** (Fryer.) S. golden brown, tinged with crimson; F. bright velvety maroon, veined light yellow from center to base; orange beard.

**GAJUS.** (Goos & Koenemann 1906.) A. M., R. H. S. 1916. S. light clear yellow; F. crimson, reticulated white and yellow, with narrow yellow border. 26 inches.

**GEORGIA.** (Farr 1920.) S., F., and stigmas soft shade of uniform cattleya-rose; bright orange beard. A delicate and beautiful variety.

**GERMANICA ALBA.** (Wild; Asia Minor.) C., R. H. S. 1916. S. and F. white. A better bloomer than Princess of Wales.

**GLITTER.** (Bliss 1919.) S. yellow; F. chestnut-brown with yellow edge. Bright and free. Makes a good mass, but not remarkable individually.

**GRACE E. KIMBALL.** (Fryer 1917.) S. light yellow-bronze, tinged with pink; F. rose-pink with darker veins, reticulated light yellow at base, bronze edge; conspicuous orange beard. Well-formed flower. 26 inches.

**GREVIN.** (Vilmorin 1920.) S. violet with yellow shading; F. dark violet with bright yellow veining; styles yellow. Medium late. 24-27 inches.

**Tall Bearded Iris, continued**

**GULES.** (Bliss 1917.) C., R. H. S. 1916. S. reddish lilac; F. rich pansy-violet. Large flowers of good form. Strong and free, but color will not appeal to everyone.

**HALO.** (Yeld 1917.) S. lavender-blue; F. violet-blue. A large flower and a vigorous, free-blooming plant. In the same class with Neptune and Lord of June.

**HAWTHORNE.** (Bliss 1921.) Rich plum-purple with conspicuous orange beard. Flowers medium size. Good form and very fragrant.

**HER MAJESTY.** (Perry, about 1900.) C., R. H. S. 1916. S. rose-pink; F. bright crimson, shaded darker. One of the best of the rose-pink Pallida type. Often described as an improved Queen of May. 22 inches.

**HEROCLES.** (Millet, about 1914.) S. ageratum-blue with lilac; F. violet, shaded purple.

**IGOUF.** (Millet 1911.) S. dauphin-blue bordered greyish yellow; F. aniline-blue, streaked dark violet, passing into yellow.

**IRIS KING.** (Goos & Koenemann 1907.) A. M., R. H. S. 1916. S. clear lemon-yellow; F. rich maroon, bordered yellow. Brilliant colors. Large flowers. Very fine.

**IROQUOIS.** (Farr 1909.) S. smoky lavender, dotted brown. F. black-maroon, reticulated white at base. Odd and striking. Dies down early in the fall.

**ISOLA.** (Foster 1909.) H. C., R. H. S. 1916. S. light blue; F. violet-purple. A neat and free-flowering Cengialti hybrid. A charming flower. 30 inches.

**ISOLINE.** (Vilmorin 1904.) Cert., N. H. F. 1908; A. M., R. H. S. 1916. S. silvery lilac; F. purplish old-rose, golden at the throat; yellow beard. One of the most beautiful, but in some seasons and locations a poor grower and shy bloomer.

**JACQUESIANA.** (Lemon 1840.) H. C., R. H. S. 1916. S. bright coppery crimson; F. rich maroon. Distinct and beautiful. After eighty years still holding its own against newcomers. 30 inches.

**JAMES BOYD.** (Farr 1915.) S. immense, broad and incurved, forming a high, dome-shaped center, clear light blue; F. dark violet, tipped and edged lighter. A broadly expanded flower. 30 inches.

**JUNIATA.** (Farr 1909.) S. and F. clear blue, deeper than Dalmatica. One of the tallest. Large, fragrant flowers. 44 inches.

**KATHRYN FRYER.** (Fryer 1917.) S. large, bright yellow; F. velvety maroon-red, veined white in the center, reticulated yellow at base; orange beard. Fragrant. A beauty. 30 inches.

**KING GEORGE V.** (Perry 1911.) S. purplish violet; F. broad, crimson purple; white and yellow beard. An early, free, Cengialti hybrid.

**KNYSNA.** (Bliss 1917.) C., R. H. S. 1916. S. clear yellow; F. deep velvety brown. In mass gives a brighter effect than King. 32 inches.

**KOCHII.** (Wild, Italy.) A. M., R. H. S. 1916. S. and F. rich claret-purple. Compact. Handsome. Early.

**LADY FOSTER.** (Foster 1913.) A. M., R. H. S. 1916. S. pale blue; F. light bluish violet, veined old-gold at the broad throat. One of the noblest varieties, unusually tall and large, but like most Cypriana hybrids apparently not adapted to eastern American conditions, as plants are not vigorous or free bloomers.

**LA NEIGE.** (Verdier 1912.) Cert., N. H. F. 1914. Glistening white of good form, but dwarf. Sometimes not a good grower and bloomer.

**LENT A. WILLIAMSON.** (Williamson 1918.) S. campanula-violet; F. rich royal purple; beard yellow. Has been called an improved Alcazar but is somewhat darker in color. Tall and large. Splendid strong grower and free bloomer. Considered by many the finest variety ever raised in America.

**Tall Bearded Iris, continued**

**LEONIDAS.** (Europe 1901.) S. clear mauve; F. rosy mauve. Large flowers of fine form.

**LEWIS TROWBRIDGE.** (Farr 1913.) S. bright violet; F. blue-violet, shaded rose. Very large flower. 33 inches.

**LOHENGRIN.** (Goos & Koenemann 1910.) A. M., R. H. S. 1916. S. and F. uniform soft shade of cattleya-rose. Very large flower. Strong grower and exceedingly free bloomer.

**LOIE FULLER.** (Vaughan 1916.) S. and F. clear golden yellow. 26 inches.

**LORD GREY.** (Lemon 1840.) S. soft fawn; F. fawn, overlaid with a rosy tone. Medium-sized flowers of an unusual color. 24 inches.

**LORD OF JUNE.** (Yeld 1916.) S. lavender-blue; F. rich violet-blue. Large flower with form like Amas. As magnificent as Lady Foster and a strong, vigorous grower. 40 inches.

**LORELEY.** (Goos & Koenemann, about 1909.) H. C., R. H. S. 1916. S. light yellow; F. ultramarine, bordered with cream. One of the most popular of this section. 32 inches.

**MADISON COOPER.** (Fryer 1919.) S. lemon-yellow, shaded bronze; F. maroon-red on bronze-yellow; orange beard. Fragrant. Very beautiful.

**MAGNIFICA.** (Vilmorin 1920.) S. light violet-blue; F. dark reddish violet with brown stripes at base; beard yellow. Flower is probably the largest of all Iris, often measuring 6 inches in height and borne on tall, slender stalk. It does not have the smokiness of Nuée d'Orage, or the blue note of Alcazar. Must not be confused with variety sold in America previous to 1920 under same name.

**MA MIE.** (Cayeux, about 1906.) S. pure white, frilled blue; F. pure white, margined blue. An improved Mme. Chereau, and a very beautiful variety. 36 inches.

**MANDRALISCAE.** (Probably wild.) S. and F. rich lavender-purple. Large flower. Strong grower and a very free bloomer. Early. Useful to follow Brionense and to precede Pallida Dalmatica. 36 inches.

**MAORI KING.** (Ware 1890.) S. rich golden yellow; F. velvety crimson, margined gold. One of the most brilliant. Late bloomer. Too small to use with other varieties of its season. Should be used alone or as a border. 18 inches.

**MARGARET MOOR.** (Bliss 1918.) S. and F. reddish lilac. A late Mrs. Alan Gray, but deeper in color. 33 inches.

**MARSH MARIGOLD.** (Bliss 1919.) S. pale golden yellow; F. purple-brown, with a conspicuous yellow edge. A taller Maori King. Very effective. 28 inches.

**MARY GARDEN.** (Farr 1913.) S. pale yellow, flushed pale lavender; F. cream-white, minutely dotted and veined maroon; stigmas clear yellow. Distinct and unusual coloring. 30 inches.

**MARY GRAY.** (Farr 1913.) S. clear lavender-blue; F. dark lobelia-blue. Large flowers. 36 inches.

**MASSASOIT.** (Farr 1916.) S. and F. a very distinct shade of metallic Venetian blue, quite difficult to describe accurately. 28 inches.

**MEDRANO.** (Vilmorin 1920.) S. and F. a beautiful, dark, smoky red. Unique among Irises. Large flowers. Medium early. 24-27 inches.

**MERCEDES.** (Verdier 1905.) S. purplish lilac, shaded bronze; F. white ground, dotted on edge with purple, on same order as Mary Garden and Mme. Louesse.

**MERLIN.** (Sturtevant 1918.) F. C. C., M. H. S. 1915. S. mauve; F. varying in tone from light amparo-purple to rich pansy-violet. Massive size. Stout growth. 30 inches.

**Tall Bearded Iris, continued**

**M. G. PETERS.** (Fryer 1917.) S. yellow, tinged with heliotrope, edged pure yellow; F. violet, shaded with brown, margined light yellow and edged brown, mottled and veined light yellow and reticulated yellow at base; orange beard. Fragrant. 32 inches.

**MIKADO.** (Denis 1914.) S. and F. heliotrope with F. a shade deeper than S. Flowers rather small, but of distinct color.

**MINNEHAHA.** (Farr 1913.) Syn. Eldorado of Farr (not the same as Eldorado of Vilmorin). S. cream-white, shaded yellow; F. cream-white, heavily reticulated maroon; stigmas clear yellow. Fragrant. Very large. 24 inches.

**MISS WILLMOTT.** (Foster 1910.) This is a fine white, sometimes pure and sometimes washed with lavender. Sir Michael Foster regarded this as one of his finest seedlings. In this section, however, it has proved to be rather difficult to grow and rather a shy bloomer. 40 inches.

**MITHRAS.** (Goos & Koenemann 1910.) H. C., R. H. S. 1916. S. light yellow; F. brilliant wine-red with narrow border of deep yellow. Very showy.

**MME. BLANCHE PION.** (Cayeux 1906.) H. C., R. H. S. 1916. S. soft bronzed yellow; F. lavender-blue, silvery shaded margin.

**MME. BOULLET.** (Denis 1919.) C., R. H. S. 1916. S. deep colonial buff, minutely dotted and veined brown; F. greyish yellow, minutely dotted and veined mauve, beard yellow, tipped brown. Medium size. A very distinct novelty that instantly attracts attention. Described by Mr. Wister as a "yellowish Plicata-Squalens, with shadings like Mary Garden."

**MME. CHERI.** (Sturtevant 1918.) F. C. C., M. H. S. 1916. S. purplish, vinaceous, with undertone of yellow; F. ageratum-violet-pink. Exquisitely shaded color, together with good growth and height. 48 inches.

**MME. DE SEVIGNE.** (Denis 1916.) A fine, tall, large Plicata, with heavy violet-purple markings.

**MME. LOUESSE.** (Europe 1860.) S. white with purple veinings; F. white with brown and purple markings, on the order of Mary Garden. An old variety, but apparently new to America, and very scarce. Very attractive.

**MOLIERE.** (Vilmorin 1920.) S. dark violet; F. darker velvety violet, veined brown at haft; styles very large, dark yellow; beard yellow. 27 inches.

**MONSIGNOR.** (Vilmorin 1907.) Cert., N. H. F. 1905; C., R. H. S. 1916. S. rich satiny violet; F. velvety purple-crimson with lighter margin. Large flowers.

**MONTEZUMA.** (Farr 1909.) S. deep golden yellow, minutely dotted brown; F. yellow and white, veined purple and dotted brown. Unique. Striking. 18 inches.

**MORWELL.** (Bliss 1917.) A. M., R. H. S. 1916. S. and F. pale blue-purple. A larger, freer, stronger Caterina.

**MOUNT PENN.** (Farr 1909.) S. lavender-rose; F. crimson-lilac; deep orange beard. Tall. 30 inches.

**MRS. ALAN GRAY.** (Foster 1909.) H. C., R. H. S. 1916. S. and F. a delicate, pale rose-mauve. Free bloomer. 30 inches.

**MRS. COWLEY.** (Bliss 1920.) S. coppery pink; F. deep, rich, rosy purple. Pinker than Prosper Laugier. 27 inches.

**MRS. GEORGE DARWIN.** (Foster, about 1890.) White, upper parts of F. reticulated gold and violet; golden beard. Later than Mrs. Horace Darwin. Very pretty. 24 inches.

**MRS. HORACE DARWIN.** (Foster, about 1890.) H. C., R. H. S. 1916. White; F. slightly reticulated violet. Early. 24 inches.

**Tall Bearded Iris, continued**

**MRS. HORATIO GATES LLOYD.** (Fryer 1918.) S. bright yellow; F. dark velvety maroon, with yellow markings; orange beard.

**MRS. J. S. BRAND.** (Fryer 1919.) S. pink-bronze, edged light yellow; F. mahogany-red, veined and reticulated white, with bronze edge. Fragrant.

**MRS. NEUBRONNER.** (Ware, about 1898.) H. C., R. H. S. 1916. Very deep golden yellow. Very fine. Not as tall as Aurea. 23 inches.

**MRS. W. E. FRYER.** (Fryer 1917.) S. white shaded heliotrope; F. purple-crimson, border lighter shade, white veins from center to base; orange beard. 32 inches.

**MRS. W. F. KIMBALL.** (Fryer 1919.) S. heliotrope, tinged with bronze; F. reddish purple, lighter border, reticulated white, with dividing line in center; conspicuous orange beard. Very fragrant.

**NAVAJO.** (Farr 1913.) S. light bronzy yellow, shaded lavender; F. deep maroon, heavily veined white and yellow; stigmas yellow; deep orange beard. Large. Distinct. 32 inches.

**NEPTUNE.** (Yeld 1916.) A. M., R. H. S. S. bright, pale blue; F, dark purple blue with shading. Tall branched habit. Splendid flower, and like all of Mr. Yeld's varieties, strong and vigorous.

**NIBELUNGEN.** (Goos & Koenemann 1910.) A. M., R. H. S. 1916. S. fawn-yellow; F. violet-purple on bronze. Very large, but whole effect dingy. A strong grower and free bloomer.

**NINE WELLS.** (Foster 1909.) S. light violet; F. deep purple-violet showing white ground at the throat. Dark and velvety. Stems often fall over. 48 inches.

**NUÉE D'ORAGE.** (Verdier 1905.) Syn. Storm Cloud: Cert., N. H. F. 1905. S. slaty gray; F. bronze and purple. Large flowers. Use as a specimen rather than in mass. 24 inches.

**OPERA.** (Vilmorin 1916.) Cert., N. H. F. 1914. S. reddish lilac; F. purple-violet, very dark and velvety. Gives a purplish effect, but more reddish than Alcazar. Early. 28 inches.

**ORIFLAMME.** (Vilmorin 1914.) Cert., N. H. F. 1905; A. M., R. H. S. 1916. S. light blue; F. rich violet-purple. Immense, handsome flowers of Amas form, sometimes unsatisfactory in growth.

**PALLIDA DALMATICA.** (Origin unknown.) A. M., R. H. S. 1916. S. lavender; F. clear, deep lavender. A variety of this name is mentioned in Gerarde's Herbal in 1597 and it has been grown in this country more than one hundred years and is often seen in old gardens, but the true variety is still scarce in nurseries. Unsurpassed in its class, but inclined to root-rot. 40 inches.

**PARC DE NEUILLY.** (Verdier 1910.) Flowers rich plum-purple; not as dark as Kochii.

**PARISIANA.** (Vilmorin 1911.) S. white ground, dotted and shaded lilac-purple; F. white, frilled at the edge with lilac. Large flowers. 30 inches.

**PAULINE.** (Farr 1913.) S. and F. rich pansy-violet, with deep orange beard. Fragrant. Very large. 36 inches.

**PENELOPE.** (Salter, before 1859.) S. white; F. white, delicately veined reddish violet.

**PERFECTION.** (Barr, about 1880.) H. C., R. H. S. 1916. S. light blue; F. dark, velvety, violet-black with orange beard. Handsome flower that attracts much attention in mass.

**PETIT VITRY.** (Cayeux 1906.) C., R. H. S. 1916. S. bright violet; F. purple-violet. Rich color.

**PHYLLIS BLISS.** (Bliss 1919.) S. and F. rose-pink-lilac, or pale rosy lavender, distinct from Queen of May. Large flowers of fine form.

**POCAHONTAS.** (Farr 1915.) S. and F. pure white, with S. faintly bordered pale blue. Very large orchid type of flower, with elegantly frilled petals. 28 inches.

**Tall Bearded Iris, continued**

**PORCELAIN.** (Foster 1909.) S. and F. a pleasing shade of china-blue. Late.

**POWHATAN.** (Farr 1913.) Syn. Aurora. S. light bishop-violet with deeper border; F. deep purple, shaded crimson. Large, horizontal, spreading flower. 38 inches.

**PRESIDENT.** (Origin unknown.) S. light copper, flaked with purple-bronze; F. very dark, velvety maroon with brown and white at the base. Very striking. 24 inches.

**PRINCESS VICTORIA LOUISE.** (Goos & Koenemann 1910.) S. sulphur-yellow; F. rich plum, bordered cream.

**PROSPER LAUGIER.** (Verdier 1914.) Cert., N. H. F. 1905; A. M., R. H. S. 1916. S. light bronze-red; F. velvety ruby-purple, with orange beard. Very handsome. Not as tall as Jacquesiana, but the flowers are larger. 32 inches.

**QUAKER LADY.** (Farr 1909.) S. smoky lavender, with yellow shadings; F. ageratum-blue and old-gold; stigmas yellow; yellow beard. Odd and attractive. Strong grower. One of Farr's best. 38 inches.

**QUEEN ALEXANDRA.** (Barr, about 1910.) H. C., R. H. S. 1916. S. fawn, shot with lilac; F. lilac, reticulated bronze at base; beard yellow. 30 inches.

**QUEEN CATERINA.** (Sturtevant 1918.) F. C. C., M. H. S. 1916. Pale lavender-violet, with yellow beard; white haft, veined with bronze. Should supplant Caterina in the East, as it is a strong grower. 30 inches.

**RACHEL FOX.** (Jacobs 1920.) S. pale gold, arching and slightly cupped; F. drooping, of golden yellow with an iridescent blue flush, the flush being deepest through center of F. A strong grower and free bloomer. Flowers about the size of Quaker Lady.

**RAFFET.** (Vilmorin 1920.) Flower uniform dark blue, F. being striped at base with white; beard yellow. A fine late variety. 24-30 inches.

**RED CLOUD.** (Farr 1913.) S. rosy lavender-bronze; F. velvety maroon-crimson, reticulated yellow; stigmas old-gold. Dwarf. 24 inches.

**REV. A. H. WURTELE.** (Fryer 1917.) S. purple-bronze; F. rich velvety royal purple, lighter at the edge, reticulated light yellow at base and veined brown; yellow beard. Fragrant. 18 inches.

**RHEIN NIXE.** (Goos & Koenemann 1910.) A. M., R. H. S. 1916. S. white; F. violet-blue with white edge. Tall and large. Very fine.

**RICHARD II.** (Dykes 1914.) Seedling of Black Prince. A. M., R. H. S. S. white; F. deep velvety purple, as deep as Black Prince. Large flower, but dwarf and slow grower. Very late.

**RODNEY.** (Bliss 1919.) S. and F. self violet-blue. Large flower of fine form. Strong grower and very free-flowering. 39 inches.

**ROMANY.** (Bliss 1919.) S. pale dusky yellow; F. bright reddish brown. Very rich colors. On the lines of Iris King but without the margins. Free-flowering and early. 24 inches.

**ROMEO.** (Millet 1912.) S. lemon-yellow; F. purple; throat streaked maroon and white. Fine rigid flower.

**ROSALINDE.** (Bliss 1921.) C., R. H. S. 1916. Pink-mauve and pale lilac. A larger Mrs. Alan Gray. Branching spikes and compact habit.

**ROSE UNIQUE.** (Farr 1910.) S. and F. violet-rose. First of this type to bloom third week of May. 26 inches.

**ROSEWAY.** (Bliss 1919.) A deep red-pink Pallida with no purple; very broad orange beard. An improved Queen of May; lighter and pinker than Caprice. Very early.

**Tall Bearded Iris, continued**

**SARABANDE.** (Sturtevant 1918.) F. C. C., R. H. S. 1915. S. cream-buff, flushed delicate pink; F. velvety violet, bordered with peach. 36 inches.

**SEMINOLE.** (Farr 1920.) H. M., A. I. S. 1920. S. soft violet-rose; F. rich velvety crimson; brilliant orange beard.

**SHEKINAH.** (Sturtevant 1918.) Silver Medal, M. H. S. 1917. Pale lemon-yellow, deepening through center. The first clear yellow of Pallida growth. 36 in. One of Miss Sturtevant's finest seedlings.

**SHERWIN-WRIGHT.** (Kohankie 1915.) S. and F. golden yellow. Vigorous growing, free-flowering. 24 inches.

**SHREWSBURY.** (Farr 1916.) S. rosy bronze; F. violet-purple, with lighter shade; conspicuous orange beard, forming brilliant contrast to other colors. Striking variety. Free bloomer and strong grower. Late.

**SOUVENIR DE MME. GAUDICHAU.** (Millet 1914.) S. and F. a rich deep purple. A wonderful color and splendid flower and plant. Millet's best variety.

**STAMBOUL.** (England 1916.) H. C., R. H. S. 1916. S. light blue; F. rich violet-blue. Large flower. Strong grower and free bloomer. 36 inches.

**SWATARA.** (Farr 1918.) S. lobelia-blue, suffused bronzy yellow at base; F. bright violet, with conspicuous yellow beard. Large flower. 36 inches.

**SWEET LAVENDER.** (Bliss 1919.) S. French-grey-lavender; F. rosy lavender. Flower of medium size but perfect form. An entirely distinct new color. One of the finest of Bliss's seedlings. 39 inches.

**SYPHAX.** (Bliss 1917.) C., R. H. S. 1916. S. pale violet; F. deep crimson-purple, boldly reticulated at the haft. Large flower of exceptionally good form and rich coloring. A beauty. 26 inches.

**TAMAR.** (Bliss 1920.) S. reddish lilac; F. veined and suffused deeper. A magnificent, though not extra-large flower, with semi-spreading falls. Large, showy plant and rampant grower. 42 inches.

**TINÆ.** (Probably wild.) S. and F. deep blue, shaded lilac. Fine, large flower. Strong grower. 34 inches.

**TREGASTEL.** (Millet, about 1916.) S. lilac-violet, shaded slate; F. velvety purple-garnet, streaked yellow; beard yellow.

**TROSUPERBA.** (Probably wild.) Syn. Trojana Superba. S. soft pale blue; F. rich clear violet-purple. Large flowers. Extra fine. 30 inches.

**TUNISIE.** (Millet, about 1916.) A smoky flower of mauve-lilac to purplish and bluish lilac.

**UTE CHIEF.** (Farr 1920.) S. light blue-violet; F. rich royal purple, heavily reticulated. Extra large. 36 inches.

**VICTORINE.** (Lemon 1840.) S. mottled blue; F. violet-blue, mottled white. Beautiful. 25 inches.

**VIOLA.** (Foster 1913.) C., R. H. S. 1916. Another neat Cengialti hybrid, of deeper color than Pallida Dalmatica, and very free.

**VIRGINIA MOORE.** (Shull 1921.) H. M., A. I. S. 1920. The tallest yellow self to date, standing 33 inches, and giving a fine mass effect. The color is exactly the shade of *Hemerocallis flava*. Flower is slightly veined. First-year plants occasionally show streaks, but when established the effect is almost a true self and should prove very valuable for garden work. It is taller than Aurea, Mrs. Neubronner, and Sherwin-Wright. An American introduction of great merit.

**WHITE KNIGHT.** (Saunders 1916.) A beautiful, absolutely snow-white Iris, without marking of any kind. Delicately sweet-scented. 18 inches.

**Tall Bearded Iris, continued**

**WINDHAM.** (Farr 1909.) S. soft lavender-pink; F. heavily veined with darker shades. 20 inches.

**W. J. FRYER.** (Fryer 1917.) S. large, bright yellow; F. maroon, with yellow border, reticulated yellow at base. Center shaded violet. 30 inches.

**WYOMISSING.** (Farr 1909.) S. creamy white, suffused delicate soft rose; F. deep rose base, shading to flesh-colored border. A fine flower but a little washy and does not go well with other pinks or with purples. Strong grower and free bloomer.

**ZUA.** (Crawford 1914.) S. and F. white, slightly tinged lilac, edges crimped and crinkled. Very distinct and different from all others.

**Intermediate Iris**

These are hybrids of the Dwarf Bearded varieties crossed with the later Tall Bearded sorts, raised by Caparne and by Goos & Koenemann, and are intermediate in growth and in season. They are useful in continuing the Iris season, and bloom here during most of the month of May.

**DAUPHIN.** (Caparne 1901.) Rich purple with distinct dark falls.

**DIAMOND.** (Caparne 1901.) S. and F. bluish white. 18 inches.

**DOLPHIN.** (Caparne 1901.) S. light blue; F. violet-purple. One of the earliest and largest of intermediates. 18 inches.

**DOROTHEA.** (Caparne 1901.) A. M., R. H. S. 1916. Lilac-blue, tinged white. Standards open flat like a Japanese Iris.

**EMPRESS.** (Caparne 1901.) S. and F. creamy white, much like Halfdan, but larger flower.

**FRITJOF.** (Goos & Koenemann 1910.) Common purple bicolor, but valuable for its earliness, freedom, and length of season, beginning the first or second week of May and often lasting till Decoration Day.

**HALFDAN.** (Goos & Koenemann 1908.) S. and F. creamy white. Gerda, Ivorine, King Christian, Queen Flavia, and others resemble this too closely to list.

**INGEBORG.** (Goos & Koenemann 1908.) A. M., R. H. S. 1916. The only pure white intermediate in general cultivation. Strong grower and free bloomer.

**PRINCE VICTOR.** (Caparne 1901.) A. M., R. H. S. 1916. S. blue; F. dark violet, on order of Dolphin.

**ROYAL.** (Caparne 1901.) A. M., R. H. S. 1916. Blue and violet. Rather short stem but very rich color.

**SPEEDWELL.** (Bliss 1919.) S. and F. violet-purple. Beard projecting and conspicuous. Early and very free-flowering. 12 to 15 inches.

**WALHALLA.** (Goos & Koenemann 1908.) S. and F. blue and purple, on order of Fritjof, but not so tall. Strong grower and free bloomer.

**Dwarf Bearded Iris**

These varieties are mostly forms or hybrids of *Iris pumila* and *I. Chamæiris*. They are from 3 inches to 1 foot in height, and bloom from mid-April to mid-May, in ordinary seasons, in the latitude of Philadelphia. They are useful for edging garden borders and are perfectly hardy though often of rather delicate growth.

**BLUESTONE.** (Perry, about 1900.) S. violet-blue; F. violet-purple. Early May. 6-9 inches.

**CHAMÆIRIS.** (Wild.) Purple. Free bloomer. Makes a good mass. Early May. 9-12 inches.

**Dwarf Bearded Iris, continued**

**CITREA.** (Goos & Koenemann 1899.) S. pale yellow; F. citron-yellow. One of the best of the early dwarf yellows. Early May.

**CÆRULEA.** (Wild.) Sky-blue. Beautiful color and one of the earliest, coming out the third week in April. Slow grower. Stock scarce. 4 inches.

**ECLIPSE.** (Caparne 1902.) Rich reddish purple. Early May. 6-8 in.

**SCHNEEKUPPE.** (Goos & Koenemann 1910.) Syn. Snow Cup. Fine, large white, but not as early as the other Dwarf Bearded varieties listed. This is the best white variety, though it is not an absolutely pure white. 12-16 inches.

**SOCRATES.** (Origin unknown.) Syn. Olbiensis Socrates. Reddish purple with yellow beard.

**STATELLÆ.** (Wild.) Syn. Lutescens statellæ. Another white variety, but containing more yellow than Schneekuppe. 18 inches.

**Oncocyclus and Pogoniris Hybrids**

These are grouped by themselves because they are not suited for ordinary culture. Some of them are more curious than beautiful, and all but the last are weak growers and demand especial care. Though by no means new, they are still very scarce. Our stock is limited.

**DILKUSH.** (Foster 1909.) S. violet with richly netted veinings; F. reddish purple with black throat and yellow beard. Very large, rounded flower. A beauty. 27 inches.

**GIRAN.** (Foster 1913.) A. M., R. H. S. S. and F. distinct crimson-purple. Finely veined. Very showy.

**LADY LILFORD.** (Foster, about 1913.) S. deep violet-purple; F. blackish purple; black beard. A very beautiful, late-flowering variety. 30 inches.

**PARACINA.** (Foster 1901.) S. deep violet; F. white ground, heavily netted with violet.

**PARVAR.** (Foster 1909.) Deep blackish violet with bronze. Very rich color. Distinct from all others.

**SHUSHAN.** (Foster 1913.) S. purplish gray; F. deepest crimson-maroon, almost black; at the haft bright yellow. Very free-flowering.

**THE DOVE.** (Foster 1909.) S. pale purplish gray; F. a shade deeper delicately veined. The soft coloring suggested the name. Beautiful.

**ZWANENBURG.** (Denis, about 1912.) Lutescens Aurea × Susiana. A curious greenish yellow flower. Free bloomer, coming with first of intermediates and lasting nearly three weeks. The only strong grower of this section.

**Crested Iris . Evansia**

**CRISTATA.** (Southeastern U. S.) Flower rich amethyst-blue. A dainty, native, creeping species, only 3 inches in height. A gem for the rock-garden. May.

**GRACILIPES.** (Japan.) A. M., R. H. S. A little species only 8 inches high, producing masses of delicate, lilac-shaded flowers in May.

**TECTORUM.** (Japan.) Syn. Tomiolopha. A rare and beautiful species from China and Japan, with delicately crested flowers of the most beautiful blue. This is the "Roof Iris" of Japan, where it is grown on the thatched roofs of the cottages. Requires slight winter protection. 1 foot. June.

**TECTORUM ALBA.** (Japan.) This is like the type, except that it is pure white with a gold crest. It is perfectly hardy with slight protection, and a very beautiful flower. Quite rare.

## Beardless Iris

### Apogon Varieties

The species of this section are not yet known and appreciated as they should be in our gardens. They thrive best in moist situations, but they will all do well under ordinary garden treatment without artificial moisture. Transplanting is best done in spring or in July or August, late planting being risky with some varieties, and roots must be kept moist and plants watered until established. All the Apogon species (except Kaempferi) begin to bloom with the Tall Bearded Iris and continue several weeks, in normal years, in latitude of Philadelphia, blooming from June 1 to 15 or 20.

**DOROTHEA K. WILLIAMSON.** (Williamson 1918.) Foliosa × Fulva. On first opening the texture is that of velvet, so that the glowing royal purple is of exceeding depth. The style arms and bases of the flower parts are duller purple, flushed with terra-cotta and brownish hues. The accent comes from a thin line of yellow on the falls in the place where the Beardless Irises commonly have a yellow blotch. Beautiful.

**FULVA.** (Southeastern United States.) Syn. Cuprea. A handsome species, with rich coppery maroon-colored flowers, which bloom the last of June. Unfortunately a shy bloomer at North, but its unique color makes it worth growing. 18 inches.

**MONSPUR.** (Foster, about 1900.) Monspur × Spuria. Various shades of blue, giving fine massed effects.

**OCHROLEUCA.** (Asia Minor.) Syn. Orientalis Gigantea. A noble Iris growing 5 feet in height, with splendid foliage and large ivory-white flowers with orange blotch at base of falls.

**ORIENTALIS.** (Japan.) Syn. Sanguinea. Flowers brilliant blue, partly hidden among leaves. Spathe-valves of buds crimson. 36 inches.

**ORIENTALIS, BLUE KING.** (Japan.) Deep purplish blue. Flowers of good size. Brought from Japan by Peter Barr.

**ORIENTALIS, SNOW QUEEN.** (Japan.) F. C. C., R. H. S. 1902. Pure white form. Brought from Japan by Peter Barr.

**PSEUDACORUS.** (Europe.) Common Yellow Water-Flag. Bright yellow. This and the Versicolor varieties are the only Irises that may be safely planted where water habitually stands. May and June. 40 inches.

**SIBIRICA, EMPEROR.** (Japan.) A. M., R. H. S. 1914. Deep violet-blue. Large flower; F. nearly 2 inches across, borne well above foliage on 4-foot stalks. A three- or four-year old plant makes a magnificent garden specimen. Outclasses all the older Sibirica varieties.

**SIBIRICA GRANDIS.** Violet, reticulated white. Very tall.

**SIBIRICA LACTEA.** (Belgium 1876.) Milky white. One of the earliest Sibricas. Makes a good mass. 36 inches.

**SIBIRICA, PERRY'S BLUE.** (Perry 1912.) A wonderful pale porcelain-blue. Splendid grower and a worthy companion to Emperor.

**SPURIA.** (Europe.) Bright lilac-blue. Flowers somewhat like those of the Spanish Iris and should be more planted now that Spanish and other bulbous Iris are almost unobtainable. 36 inches.

**VERSICOLOR.** (Common American Water-Flag). Violet-blue. Excellent for streams and ponds. June and July.

### Japanese Varieties (*Iris Kaempferi*)

These were first brought to America about 1870 and are greatly admired for their large size and rich coloring. They begin to bloom as the other Apogons are finishing, about June 15 to 20, in Philadelphia, reach their height about June 25 to July 1, and continue until July 10 or 15. They thrive in any good garden soil, but for large flowers should be given copious waterings in May and June. They should not be planted where water will stand in winter. Transplant in spring, or in July and August. Later planting is unsafe.

The Japanese nurserymen have unfortunately been entirely unscrupulous in sending out varieties untrue to name and description and the confusion resulting has been increased by difficulty in copying Japanese spelling, by the various translations of the Japanese names, and by the renaming of varieties by European and American nurserymen, so that at the present time the nomenclature of Japanese Iris is in an utter state of chaos. It is to be hoped that the American Iris Society will succeed in its attempt to unravel this confusion: until it does so we can only state that our collection is a very fine and complete one. The varieties with English names are selected from the collection imported by R. W. Wallace from the Hokiri Gardens about 1905. The varieties with Japanese names were secured through American importers, as were the numbered varieties (the numbers being given by us to varieties not proving true to description).

- ✓ **BLUSHING EMPRESS.** Double. Violet ground with suffused rose edge.
- ✓ **CHITOSE-DSURU.** (Old Crane.) Double. White; six large petals shaded light pink in center. Beautiful and distinct.
- CLOISONÈ.** (Shippo.) Rich Tyrian blue, suffused purple, delicately feathered white; petaloid stigmas blue and white. Six petals.
- CRANE FEATHERS.** (Tsuru-no-Kegeromo.) Single. Three large falls and three standards. Pure white.
- ✗ **DANCING NYMPH.** Single. Lilac-pink; delicate color.
- DANCING TIGER.** (Tora-Odori.) Vinous purple, speckled and splashed gray. Six petals.
- DEEP BLUE WATERS.** Double. Rich, deep blue. Tall. Late.
- DISTANT MOUNTAINS.** Single. White ground netted with blue.
- EASTERN QUEEN.** Double. Rich, purplish rose.
- EVENING GLOW.** Single. Soft purple, lightly mottled white.
- ✗ **GEISHA.** Rose ground veined white.
- \* **IMPERIAL QUEEN.** Double. White ground, delicately veined blue.
- KOKO-NO-IRO.** (Brilliant.) Double. Six large, royal purple petals, with yellow center, radiating into lines. A brilliant Iris.
- ✗ **KUMO-ISHO.** (Dress of Clouds.) Double. Dark maroon with gray border and gold blotch, beautifully penciled, and very brilliant color.
- KURO-KUMO.** (Dark Clouds.) Double. Dark purple, overlaid with dark blue; yellow blotches. Large, strong and tall.
- LOTUS JEWEL.** (Renjo-no-Tama.) Single. Heliotrope, beautifully veined and suffused with purple. Charming and distinct.
- ✗ **MANDARIN.** Double. Dark lavender with white throat and veins. Large and tall.
- ✗ **MASAKO'S MIRROR.** (Masako-Kagami.) Single. Silver-rose ground, finely veined. Not tall, but lovely color.
- ✗ **MOONLIGHT WATERS.** (Gekka-no-Nami.) Syn. Gold Bound. Double. White. Large. Late. Fine.

**Japanese Iris, continued**

**MORNING MISTS** (Usagasumi). A. M., R. H. S. 1913. Single. Pure white, with faint mist of pale blue. One of the largest and most beautiful of all.

**NEPTUNE.** Single. Slaty blue. Unusual color.

**NORANEA.** Single. Bluish white ground with bluish purple veins.

**O-TORIGE** (Beautiful Feather). Single. Light purple with blue halo surrounding the orange blotches; S. claret, tipped white. Very large flowers.

**OYODO** (Name of a River). Dark black-purple or indigo; three very large falls with a brilliant gold blotch. Extra. Scarce.

**RED DRAGON.** Single. Reddish magenta-purple.

**SANO-WATASHI** (Ferry at Sano). Double. Six great, fine, white drooping petals; primrose blotches radiating gracefully into the white. A most beautiful variety.

**SILVER STARS.** Double. Pure white. Large petals.

**STARRY HEAVENS** (Kumo-no-ne). Rich dark blue flowers with yellow blotches.

**UJI-NO-HOTARU** (Fire-fly of Uji). Double. Dark royal blue and purple. Six petals. Very late.

**WHITE WATERFALL** (Shuro-Taki). Double. Six broad, fluted petals, silvery white with a golden band in center.

**NO. 31.** Single. White with bluish lines; S. purple.

**NO. 38.** Double. Purple.

**NO. 40.** Single. Dark-violet-blue, flaked white.

**NO. 46.** Double. Claret-purple.

**NO. 47.** Single. Lilac.

**NO. 48.** Double. Violet.

**NO. 54.** Single. Deep violet-purple.

**T**HIS catalogue will not be issued annually, but from time to time as a new edition may be required. A new price-list, however, will be issued every year, and, when ordering, customers should be sure to use the list of the current year. A copy of this year's price-list will be enclosed with this book.

# Choice and Rare Hardy Plants

We offer only a few varieties to which we have given special attention in collecting and cultivating.

## Aquilegia (Columbine)

These attractive plants like partial shade, but will thrive and bloom well in full sun.

### MOVILLA LONG-SPURRED HYBRIDS.

A large-flowering strain. Selected from finest long-spurred varieties obtained in Europe and America. They are much superior to the usual grade, and vary in color through charming tones of cream, pink, lavender, blue, white, red, etc.

## Astilbes

We offer a few of the choicest varieties of these handsome plants which Mr. Wister imported for his own garden. They are best suited for a moist half-shaded situation, although they will grow well in any garden border. All do well when planted in low places and on the edges of ponds. The varieties from Japan have been used for many years for forcing for Easter, but as they are perfectly hardy they do equally well or better in the garden.

**CHINENSIS.** Panicles of pale pink flowers.

**DAVIDII.** A tall, Chinese species. Stiff spikes of feathery purple flowers during June and July. 6 feet.

**GRANDIS.** Another tall species with long panicles of small flowers and finely divided foliage. 5 to 6 feet.

## Astilbe Lemoinei

(Raised from crosses between *A. Thunbergii*, *A. chinensis* and *A. (Spiraea) astilboidea floribunda*.)

**FÉERIE.** (Lemoine.) Big panicles, fleshy white.

**GERBE d'ARGENT.** (Lemoine.) Almost pure white.

**GEYSER.** (Lemoine.) Long, arched panicles, creamy white.

**MONT BLANC.** (Lemoine.) Feathery flowers, almost pure white.

**NÉBULEUX.** (Lemoine). Compact, erect panicles; pure white.

**PLUMET NEIGEUX.** (Lemoine.) Pure white.

**PYRAMIDAL.** (Lemoine.) Very good panicles; milky white.

**TOURBILLON.** (Lemoine.) White, slightly suffused flesh.

## New Hybrid Astilbes

(Raised from crosses between *Astilbe Davidii*, *A. Lemoinei*, and other sorts.)

**CRÉPUSCULE.** (Lemoine.) Tall plumes of flowers of a pale blushing pink.

**GLORIA.** (Arends.) Dense, feathery plumes of brilliant dark pink, shaded lilac.

**QUEEN ALEXANDRA.** Compact panicles, pale pink. Early.

**SALLAND.** (Arends.) This is a hybrid of same habit and foliage as Davidii. Flowers are borne on rigid stems over 6 feet high, and are a distinct red color.

**SOLFÉRINO.** (Lemoine.) Feathery panicles of the darkest purple. 3-4 feet. Very late.

**VESTA.** (Arends.) Pale mauve. 2½ feet. Early.

**Delphinium (Hardy Larkspur)**

These have been enormously improved in the last few years. Their culture is very simple. Plant as soon as spring opens. Ground should be deeply dug and well drained. Do not allow manure to come in contact with roots. Dig a little bone meal about them in the spring and fall. Cut the stalks almost to the ground after blooming. The plants should be staked when about 3 feet high.

We do not offer named varieties, but call particular attention to our "Movilla Hybrids," which have been obtained by mixture and careful selection from the famous stock of Kelway of England and Vanderbilt and Hood Acres of this country.

**BELLADONNA.** Beautiful sky-blue. Flowers all summer until cut down by frost. 3 feet.

**FORMOSUM.** Dark blue, with white center. 3 to 4 feet high. Very vigorous and one of the best.

**MOVILLA HYBRIDS.** A choice collection ranging from the palest to the deepest blue. Single and double. Raised from the finest seed procurable in this country and abroad.

**Hemerocallis (Yellow Day Lily)**

These plants have been greatly improved of late, and many new hybrids have been introduced which are more richly colored and much larger than the original form. They bloom profusely and last a long time in water when cut. They are perfectly hardy and thrive in almost any location.

**Distinct Hybrids**

**AURANTIACA.** A new species of recent introduction, with very large, deep orange flowers, shaded brown. One of the finest hardy plants. 3 feet. July.

**CITRINA.** A very handsome new Chinese species, with beautiful, light lemon-colored flowers, borne on tall, slender stems. Very late.

**DUMORTIERI.** Orange-colored flowers, shaded brown on the outside. The earliest to bloom. 1½ feet. May and June.

**FLAVA.** Lemon Lily. Sweet-scented; clear yellow. 2½ feet. June and July.

**FULVA.** Brown Day Lily. Coppery orange, shaded crimson. 3 feet. July.

**MIDDENDORFII.** Handsome, rich orange-yellow. Very fragrant. Fine for cutting. 1-1½ feet. May and June.

**Hybrids**

**APRICOT.** A new seedling. Very distinct, rich apricot. 2½ ft. June.

**AUREOLE.** A new Japanese Hybrid. Deep orange-yellow, with bronze reverse. Extra fine. 2 feet.

**FLAVA MAJOR.** Large and handsome. Free-flowering. Very sweet-scented. 2½ feet. June.

**FLORHAM.** A fine new hybrid of American origin. Very large, soft yellow flowers, beautifully frilled. One of the very best. 3-3½ feet. June and July.

**KWANSO FL.-PL.** Double Orange Lily. Double flowers of great substance, remaining longer in bloom than any other variety. Deep orange, shaded crimson. 4 feet. June and July.

**LUTEOLA MAJOR.** A fine, large, orange-yellow flower. Very free bloomer and tall grower.

**QUEEN OF MAY.** A new hybrid of Flava Major crossed with Aurantiaca Major. Produces twelve to eighteen bright orange flowers on stems 5 to 6 feet tall, throughout June and July.

**SIR MICHAEL FOSTER.** A new hybrid, having very large flowers of soft apricot-yellow. Grows 3 feet and flowers freely in August and September. One of the finest yet raised.

## Phlox

No flower has been more wonderfully improved of late years than the Hardy Phlox. The large size and perfect form of the new varieties will be a revelation to those who know only the old-fashioned kinds with their dull colors and small flowers. Our list includes the newest and finest productions of Europe and America. We have discarded the tall varieties and undesirable colors, and have retained nothing but the very best.

**Culture.**—Phlox may be planted in the spring or fall, but the best time for planting is during the month of October. The ground should be well dug to a depth of about 2 feet. Rich soil and plenty of moisture in dry seasons are necessary if the best results are desired. Plant at least a foot apart. Mulch with well-rotted manure for the winter. Divide and transplant every third year. In warm, moist summers, Phlox is occasionally attacked by mildew. If the leaves are sprinkled with water and afterward dusted with sulphur, the disease will be arrested.

**BARON VON DEDEM.** Brilliant scarlet-red with salmon shading. Very showy. 28 inches.

**DR. KONIGSHOFER.** Brilliant orange-scarlet, with dark, blood-red eye. More brilliant and finer than Coquelicot. Strong grower. 28 inches.

**ELIZABETH CAMPBELL.** Bright salmon-pink, with a darker center. Large trusses. One of the handsomest. 36 inches.

**EUROPA.** White, with crimson-carmine eye. Large flowers on immense trusses. Entirely distinct. Very desirable. 26 inches.

**FRAU ANTOINE BUCHNER.** The finest pure white Phlox. Flowers of enormous size and perfect form. Strong grower. 26 inches.

**FRITJOF.** Light violet-blue, without any eye. Trusses and flowers are very large. New.

**GEFION.** A beautiful peach-blossom-pink, with bright rose eye. Trusses are very large and compact.

**GEORGE A. STROHLEIN.** Scarlet-orange flowers, with bright carmine eye. Extra-large flowers and enormous clusters. 34 inches.

**MISS LINGARD.** White, with faint lilac eye. Strong grower and free bloomer. Almost continuous from May to October. Very early.

**RHEINLANDER.** Deep salmon-pink, with a distinct bright red eye. Large flower and enormous trusses. Free bloomer, commencing very early and lasting well into the season. We consider this the best hardy Phlox in existence. We offer the true variety.

**RHEINSTROM.** Immense trusses, with blooms larger than a half-dollar. Color a carmine-rose. Great bloomer all summer. Early. 24 inches.

**RIVERTON JEWEL.** Mauve-rose, with a brilliant carmine-red eye. Large flowers and free bloomer.

**R. P. STRUTHERS.** Deep salmon-pink, with a darker eye. Very large. One of the best. 40 inches.

**SALLIE HOWARD.** This variety originated in a private garden at Haverford, Pa. The flowers are white, with a carmine eye. It resembles Miss Lingard in style and duration of bloom.

**THOR.** Deep salmon-pink, suffused and overlaid with a scarlet glow. A white halo surrounds the red eye.

**VON HOCHBERG.** Brilliant French purple with crimson shadings. 30 inches.

**VON LASSEBERG.** Pure white. Individual flowers very large.

**Phlox, continued**

**W. C. EGAN.** Pale lilac, with an intense solferino-red eye, but the color-effect as a whole is a pleasing shade of soft pink. Immense trusses and very large flowers. 25 inches.

**WIDAR.** Purple, shading to lavender, with distinct white center. Very showy. A free-flowering, attractive variety.

**Phlox *divaricata canadensis***

This is one of our native species which is worthy of extensive planting. It has large, fragrant, lavender flowers on stems about 10 inches long. It begins to bloom early in April and continues through May.

**Poppy (*Papaver orientale*)**

These make a gorgeous display for the garden. They are very hardy and thrive in any good garden soil. The one important thing is to transplant them during their dormant season, which is August and September, at which time they are easily handled and may be shipped long distances with perfect safety. Later they start into active growth and should not be disturbed. Recently many new hybrid varieties have been introduced, ranging from silvery white, soft pink and salmon to dark blood-crimson and black-maroon. They are very showy.

**CERISE BEAUTY.** Large flowers of a beautiful shade of cerise-pink, with blood-crimson center and glittering black blotches at base of petals.

**EDNA PERRY.** Large, soft, salmon-pink flowers. New.

**LIGHTNESS.** Large salmon-rose flowers, with whitish bracts. Very striking.

**MAHONOV.** Deep mahogany-maroon. Distinct and handsome.

**MARY STUDHOLME.** Pure salmon, with a silvery shade and a touch of carmine at the base. One of the best.

**MRS. JOHN HAWKINS.** Large flower. Beautiful shade of pink.

**NANCY.** Immense flowers of carmine-scarlet.

**PERRY'S WHITE.** Pure satiny white, with a crimson-maroon blotch at the base of each petal.

**PRINCESS ENA.** Well-formed flowers of light orange-salmon. Free bloomer.

**PRINCESS VICTORIA LOUISE.** Soft salmon rose; beautiful color. A new variety, and the best of its color.

**PSYCHE.** Large, mauve-pink flowers.

**ROSE QUEEN.** Large flowers of rose-pink with dark blotches. Very free bloomer.

**ROYAL SCARLET.** Large, handsome, royal scarlet flower.

**SILVER QUEEN.** Large flower of fine texture. Silvery white.





*in one volume  
An entire garden library*

# THE COMPLETE GARDEN

by Albert D. Taylor, M. S. A.

*Fellow, American Society of Landscape Architects  
Non-resident Professor Landscape Architecture in Ohio State University*

IN THE preparation of this book Mr. Taylor had the direct assistance of Mr. Gordon D. Cooper, B. S. A., Member of the American Society of Landscape Architects, and in the special topics, the advice of eminent authorities in the field. No book as complete or thorough has yet been published. It is a super-reference book. Everything that could enhance its value to garden owners has been included, the publishers neglecting no resource to make the book durable and attractive. It is a handsome large volume, size  $7 \times 10\frac{1}{4}$ , bound in green cloth with reinforced back.

Realizing the convenience and importance of charts and illustrations, the book has been provided with many useful plates, in color, tone, and line. The exhaustive indices, bibliography lists, etc., add to its value.

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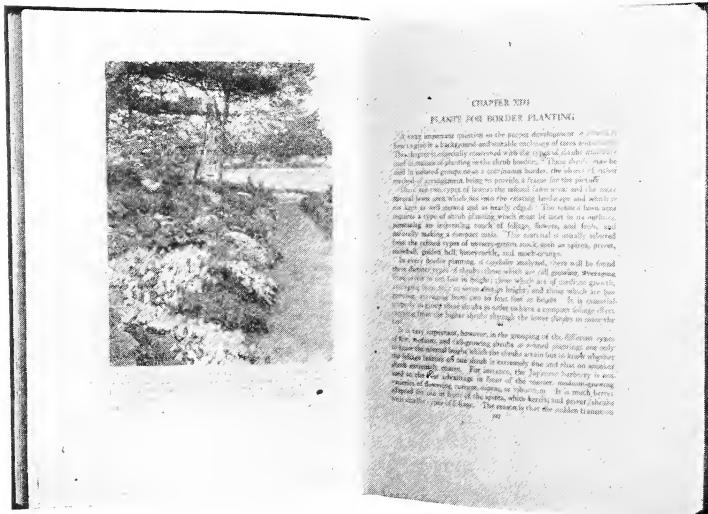
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## CHAPTER XXIV

### PLANTS FOR BORDER PLANTING

An very important question in the garden development is often how to make a large border of plants which will be in keeping with the specialty concerned with the type of climate, soil, and situation of planting in the shrub borders. "There should," may be said, "be no hard and fast rule, but there should be a general method of arrangement being to provide a frame for the picture."

There are two types of leaves that should have space and be used in the border planting. One is the broad leaf, which should be as large as well shaped and as neatly edged. The other is the narrow,

spike-like leaf, which should be used in a similar way, so as to be nearly making a compact mass.

This material is usually selected from the following types of developments, such as a species, private,

annual, golden or silver,

In every border planting, a *color* analysis, here will be found, will be of great value, as well as a chart showing where to plant, according to the face or height of the border, the color of the flower, according to how bright or dark it is, and also the foliage, according to how dark or how bright and shiny which are best suited to each other.

It is essential to give shade to all the other subjects, so as to prevent the loss of color from the border through the same playing over the border.

It is very important, however, in the grouping of the different species, to have the following shade or shaded planting, not only to have the general look of the border, but also to have the foliage, whether the darker tones of one shade or extremely fine and thin on the shaded side, and the other shade on the bright side.

The Japanese *Hollyhock* is excellent for this purpose, and so is the *Bluebell*.

It is also good to have the following colors, such as yellow, orange, red, and purple, which will have a strong effect upon the border.

The reason is that the sudden transition

page

## "THE COMPLETE GARDEN"

by Albert D. Taylor, M. S. A.

*—will answer any question about the garden you can ask*

### DO YOU WANT TO KNOW—

*When to plant and transplant?* See the planting chart on page 15 which will give you this information for the country from New York to Florida.

*How to prune?* See Chapter III, pages 18 to 28.

*Which are the best climbing roses and which the hardiest?* See page 251.

*What to use for the window boxes?* See pages 264-65.

*Which ornamental plants are subject to disease and insect pests and which are immune?* See pages 282-285.

*Plants which thrive in Florida, in Minnesota, in Oregon, in Washington?* See pages 299 to 311; 312 to 316, and 334 to 339 respectively.

*Everything worth while that has been written on trees and gardens?* See the Bibliography on page 343.

Every one of these questions and thousands of others are specifically answered for all the leading sections of the United States within the covers of this comprehensive and beautiful volume.



**MOVILLA  
GARDENS**